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# The Pittsburg Post.

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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

## TURKEY HAS COME TO TIME.

**PROPOSALS FOR REFORMS IN ARMENIA SUBMITTED BY THE POWERS ACCEPTED.**

### MOSLEMS ARE DISCONTENTED.

**THEY SAY A STORM IS BREWING WHICH WILL SWEEP AWAY THE OTTOMAN DYNASTY.**

### THE SULTAN'S BITTER PILL.

**A Christian Commissioner Will Have Charge of the Execution of the Scheme of Reform.**

**UNREST AT CONSTANTINOPLE.**

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The British foreign office in addition to a dispatch from Sir Philip Currie, the ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, announcing that Said Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, had accepted the scheme for reform in Armenia drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, is also in receipt of an unofficial telegram announcing that the Armenian question is virtually settled.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" in a dispatch to that paper this morning dwells upon the vague rumors current there, and upon the feeling of unrest manifesting itself by a decline upon the bourse, by long faces in the bazaar, and by mysterious whisperings of massacres in the provinces which are wholly unsubstantiated.

The "Times" correspondent believes that the whole trouble is that the recent disturbances have accentuated the Mahommedan discontent with the oppressive palace government. Mahommedans declare that a storm is brewing which will sweep away the whole dynasty and liberate Islam from the thraldom of the hated Hamidian system, which cramps its energies and paralyzes all its forces.

The activity at the Dardenelles continues, and 10,000 additional men are under orders to join the garrison. New batteries are building at Dardenos, Namazieh and Medjidieh, armed with heavy guns. All the flannel in the town has been bought up for cartridge-making, and all the whitsmiths ars busy making lanterns and canteens.

Many Mohommedans have been arrested in different parts of Stamboul for using seditious language.

The officials of the Turkish embassy here attach much importance to an article which recently appeared in the revolutionary Armenian paper, "Halk," published in New York, of which a cable translation was forwarded here. It is claimed that this article plainly indicates how great is the activity of the leaders of the revolutionary movement in America.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—Said Pasha has accepted the scheme for reform in Armenia drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, and it now awaits the signature of the sultan. The scheme is almost identical with the proposals of last May, which in substance were that the governors and vice-governors of Van, Erzeroum, Sivas, Bitlis, Khartut and Trebizond be Christian or Mussulman, according to the inclination of the population; but either the governor or the vice-governor is to be a Christian, and the appointments are to be confirmed by the powers. Local and not state officials are to collect the taxes, and enough money is to be retained before it is forwarded to Constantinople to pay the expenses of local administration. Complete changes will be made in the judicial system, torture will be abolished, the prisons will be under surveillance, the police will be composed of Christians and Turks equally, and the laws against compulsory conversions to Islamism will be strictly enforced.

The ambassadors of the powers expect that the whole question will be finally settled during the course of the week by the promulgation of an imperial decree. Contrary to general expectation, the high commissioner who will be charged with the execution of this scheme of reform, will be a Christian. This was the hardest pill for the porte to swallow, and for a long time it threatened to bring about the most serious complications.

A Russian warship has arrived here. The situation at Ismid is critical. The Christians are apprehensive of a Turkish outbreak.

## MADE STRONG DEMANDS.

**England Taking Time to Consider the Venezuelan Question.**

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The representative of the Associated Press in this city has obtained from the best source the following statement as to the state of the Venezuelan question:

The United States ambassador, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, presented a long note to the Marquis of Salisbury on the Venezuelan question some weeks ago, stating at length the views of the United States government and the rules and policy by which the government is guided in questions arising between an European government and an American republic. Up to the present no reply has been given, and since it advances a doctrine of such great importance and wide application, the matter will engage the serious attention of the British government for some time."

**Silver Cup From Cleveland.**

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—President Cleveland has sent a valuable silver cup to Ambassador Runyon, to be presented to Captain Alfred Krech, commander of the Hamburg-American line steamer Suevia, in recognition of Captain Krech's act in saving the crew of eight men of the American schooner Mary E. Amsden on February 26 last.

**A Brussels Street Murder.**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16.—M. Bolque, the head of the water department, was murdered this morning by a recently dismissed employe. The murder was committed in the Avenue Louise, while that thoroughfare was thronged with people. The murderer lay in wait for his victim.

**Forty French Killed by Pirates.**

MARSEILLES, Oct. 16.—Mail which was received here to-day from Tonquin says that a French column, in a fight with pirates at Panai, recently, lost 40 men killed and had over a hundred wounded.

**Four Deaths From Cholera.**

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 16.—There were four deaths from cholera at Damietta yesterday, making a total of nine deaths from that disease up to date.

**On Friendly Terms.**

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The "Kolnische Zeitung," writing of the relations between Russia and Germany, says: "Prince Lobanoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, during his stay in Germany enjoyed a thorough and confidential exchange of ideas with the leading German statesmen. He clearly intimated that in the Franco-Russian relations his efforts would be directed toward the maintenance of peace, and he received assurances of Germany's earnest wish for friendly relations with Russia. The visit is expected to greatly promote the good relations between Russia and Germany."

## COREA'S QUEEN IS DEAD.

**The Body of the Murdered Woman Has Been Found.**

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 16.—A dispatch received here from Seoul says that the body of the murdered queen of Corea has been found.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A special cable dispatch to the "Herald" from St. Petersburg, says:

It is said that Prince Lobanoff will return here at once, in consequence of recent events in Corea. The opinion is expressed in government circles that unwelcome reforms imposed by Japan upon the Corean government are the source of all the trouble.

It is thought that the powers already allied for intervention between China and Japan should take over Corean affairs from the Japanese. Prince Lobanoff's absence, however, leaves much in doubt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Advices by mail from Tokio, Japan, dated September 27, state that Japan has been forced to comply with Russia's demand for a speedy withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Liao Tung. France and Germany joined in the demand, and the Japanese government was in no position to defy three European powers. The announcement of Russia's purpose took Japan by surprise. This proceeding has caused renewed bitterness in Japan against Europeans. The Japanese also charge their own minister with conniving at the nation's dishonor.

## CONDEMNED BY THE POPE.

**Letter to American Catholics on Congress of Religions.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Pope Leo has written an important letter to the Catholic hierarchy of America condemning the assemblage of congresses of religion. The letter has been received and delivered to Archbishop Ryan, of this city, and to all other archbishops. It was the main subject considered at the recent assembling of the archbishops at Washington, but the efforts at secrecy were successful in keeping the pope's letter from publicity. What steps the archbishops took cannot be learned, but with the views of the pope thus clearly expressed, doubtless the American church will anathematize congresses of religion in the same way that an interdiction was placed on Catholic participation in the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and other secret societies.

The congress of religions held at Chicago as a feature of the world's fair was the most notable gathering of that character in recent years, bringing together not only the many sects of Christianity, but also Hindoos, Brahmins, Buddhists and Theosophists. The gathering was so notable that its projectors have expected it would lead to further congresses, merging all sects and creeds.

Whether Pope Leo's disapproval is particularly in reference to the Chicago congress cannot be learned, but as that was the last and by far the most conspicuous gathering of the kind, the letter will be viewed with special reference to it.

## CUBANS AS BELLIGERENTS.

**Report That Brazil Has Taken Such Action for Them.**

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 16.—It is reported here that Brazil recognizes the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—It is officially announced that since the beginning of the campaign against the insurgents of Cuba, the Spanish have lost one brigadier-general, 26 superior officers, 159 other officers and 1,811 soldiers, who have either died of disease or have been killed by the enemy.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—The trial of General Julio Sanguilly, an American citizen, charged with rebellion against Spain, is nearing an end. The government prosecutors asks a sentence of imprisonment for life. United States Consul-General Williams procured a civil trial for Sanguilly instead of trial by court-martial. The prisoner thus had the right to cross the Cubans. It is claimed he gambled away Cuban funds and that he was in the pay of the Spaniards. The Cubans here threaten to assassinate him if he is released.

**Loyal Legion Elects Officers.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The commandery-in-chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States met in biennial session at the Arlington hotel to-day. General Lucius Fairchild, grand commander, presiding. On the first ballot General Nelson A. Miles came within one vote of being elected grand commander, but General John Gibbon was elected on the second ballot. Other officers chosen were: Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, senior vice-commander; General Selden Connor, junior vice-commander; Colonel John P. Nicholson, recorder-in-chief; General Albert Ordway, register-in-chief; Captain Peter D. Keyser, chancellor-in-chief.

**Western Union Election.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—At a meeting of the directors of the Western Union telegraph company, which was held at the company's office, 195 Broadway, to-day, the following officers were elected: General Thomas T. Eckert, president and general manager; John Van Horne, Robert C. Clowry, George J. Gould and J. B. Vanevery, vice-presidents; J. B. Vanevery, auditor; A. R. Brewer, secretary; R. H. Rochester, treasurer; Thomas F. Clark, assistant to the president, and George H. Fearons, general attorney.

**Fear the Temperance Movement.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—At to-day's meeting of the national association of retail liquor dealers, plans were discussed for a more thorough organization of liquor interests throughout the country. It was asserted that without some such action the effect of the temperance movement would be soon felt in the "shaking of the liquor interests from center to circumference." Resolutions were adopted against unequal taxation, sumptuary laws, illicit resorts and Sabbath desecration. Officers were elected, with John Morrissey, of Syracuse, N. Y., as president.

**New Charters Granted.**

HARRISBURG, Oct. 16.—Charters were granted to-day as follows: Hookville land and improvement company, Pittsburg, capital $27,500; directors, Stewart Hickman, Ridgeville; Charles Hook, E. S. Dixon, D. J. Kennedy, W. A. Conner, Pittsburg; George Corde, Allegheny; R. H. Campe, Sharpsburg. Ford City mirror company, Ford City, Armstrong county, capital $50,000, and the Yough water company, Connellsville, capital $5,000.

**County Contracts Awarded.**

The county commissioners awarded contracts yesterday for building approaches to new bridges as follows: For the bridge over Thompsons run, to James Peterson, Jr., $150; Kilbuck run, to William Dickson, for $135; Lewis's run, John Greenwald, $73; Chartiers creek, W. H. Roberts, $354; Campbells run, W. C. Bryan, $520; Thompsons run, John Kindland, $100; Heaths run, William B. Finney, $490; McLaughlins run, John A. Englert, $750.

## COMING HOME TO ROOST.

**ONE OF GEO. B. ORLADY'S CHICKENS OF A YEAR AGO CAUSING HIM TROUBLE.**

### COLORED PEOPLE INSULTED.

**A Public Meeting May Be Held to Consider the Matter.**

**TALK WITH THOMAS R. WOODSON.**

About a year ago, on the 19th of October, 1894, the Hastings "spellbinders"—consisting of the party conducting the campaign for the election of Daniel H. Hastings to the governorship—held a political meeting in Beaver Falls. One of the speakers was Geo. B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, now a candidate on the Republican ticket for superior court judge. He seemed to be in a particularly happy mood, possibly because he was in Quay's own county, and one of the noble sentiments he expressed on the platform was that the south did not raise anything but "cotton, niggers and hell." The hall was crowded to suffocation, and there was a large number of colored people in the audience. Several prominent colored men had been appointed vice-presidents, and occupied seats on the stage. Not content with the using the uncalled for term once, Orlady used it repeatedly, and a nmber of the colored listeners left the hall much enraged. After the meeting several of them held an impromptu gathering, and they resolved that Orlady's public insult to their race should not pass unheeded. Thomas R. Woodson, at their suggestion, wrote the following letter, which was published in "The Post" the following Sunday.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Oct. 20, 1894.

To the Public:

In reference to a remark made last night by the six-foot "Jo-Jo" traveling with General Hastings as his comedian, who said they did not raise anything in the south but "cotton, niggers and hell," I would say that in Pennsylvania they raise colored gentlemen who have more brains and manners than to use such blasphemous remarks as he did in presence of ladies. Even as a comedian this man is not a success.

With his alleged "funny business," limited to glib iteration and reiteration of the terms "nigger" and "Irishman," used in an offensive way, he isn't cute enough to cause a laugh with them. As a so-called orator he is entirely too blasphemous, and his little speech is composed of too many words and not much meaning. It will do General Hastings no good, and would sound much better delivered in a pasture field before a lot of swine, or a flock of geese, or a convention in a moonshine distillery.

Many of the "niggers," as he called them, raised in the south, are now living in the north, and he may yet wish he had skipped saying some of the things he uttered here. The workingmen, to whom this man catered for votes, are not much stuck on the candidate whose cause he is advocating. They have not forgotten the past.

THOMAS B. WOODSON.

Orlady's epithet raised a storm of indignation among the colored people of the Beaver valley, and the Republican leaders did some living and trying to conciliate them. Thomas Woodson is a well-known colored citizen, a leader of the Republican voters in the Beaver valley, and was one of the vice-presidents of the meeting that night, seated on the stage. He was so angry at the slur cast on his race by Orlady that it was with difficulty he could be restrained from advancing to the footlights and denouncing the speaker in the presence of the meeting.

A "Post" reporter spent a day in Beaver county this week, and interviewed a number of the leading colored Republicans. Woodson is an intelligent citizen, and takes a prominent part in local political affairs. His influence reaches into every part of the county; and, besides wielding a pungent pen, he is well able to take his own part on the rostrum.

"Our people," said Woodson, "feel that we have been grossly insulted by Orlady, and when it comes to the question of politics we have concluded to vote for the candidates that are friends of our race. Suppose Orlady should be elected judge? What would be the chances of a colored man's claims before him, after he has so openly expressed himself against us? I have had a number of inquiries from various sections of the state as to whether the statements attributed to Orlady are true, and I was compelled to answer in the affirmative. From this I should judge there are other colored voters in Pennsylvania who will apply the knife to Orlady on election day. The sooner the colored people teach some of these alleged statesmen that we are a race entitled to some recognition, and not to be made the victims of insult and ridicule, the better it will be for them."

Geo. W. King, who was a year ago an employe of the Carnegie steel company, addressed a personal letter to Orlady. It is as follows:

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Oct. 22, 1894.

Geo. B. Orlady, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.:

Sir—During your speech in the Sixth avenue theater here on Friday evening, October 19, you took occasion to go out of your way, and, in discord with the principles of Republicanism, to insult the colored people by saying: "All that the south raises is cotton, niggers and h——l." Now, sir, it is possible that it requires the "raising of niggers and h——l" in Pennsylvania this fall to elect your friend General Hastings, if he indorses such utterances by his stump orators. Again, the Irish vote improves on your mind one fact: Pennsylvania at least raises colored gentlemen who boast of better manners than to use such blasphemous and discourteous remarks in the presence of refined ladies and an intelligent audience. As a colored man I would voice the sentiments of at least 500 voters in Beaver county when I advise you, sir, that if you act square with the colored voters, and in line with Republicanism, and do justice to General Hastings, you will make a public explanation and apology for such remarks; as, I assure you, sir, the majority of colored voters in Beaver county are up in arms against such treatment by an orator of the party of their choice. I remain, sir, yours truly, GEO. W. KING.

No. 2208 Ninth avenue.

"I never received a reply," said King, when asked. "It is the same old story of use only for the colored voter on election day. But I sincerely hope that Orlady will be taught a lesson this fall, as he well deserves it."

Frank McDonald, one of the best known barbers in the Beaver valley, who is secretary of the Afro-American league, an organization of colored voters, said:

"The people of this valley have not forgotten the insult of Orlady by any means. It was given in such an open, brazen manner that it will take a long time for our people to forget it. Will they remember Orlady at the polls? On that point I can only say that the question is being well considered, and if any action is taken the colored people will vote as a body. But you can rest assured that every voter in the county will be reminded of Orlady's shameful remarks made in public before election day. That's all I care to say on the subject."

"The Orlady insult to the people of the state and county will probably be considered at a mass meeting of colored voters to be held at the court house in Beaver before the election," said I. N. Carter, president of the Afro-American league. "The objects of the league are threefold," he continued. "First, to secure rights and recognition as colored citizens; second, the indorsement or rejection of candidates for public office; and, third, the elevation and enlightenment of the colored race in political affairs. These are the principles embodied in the constitution of our organization, and it naturally follows that the Orlady episode will be duly considered when the proper time arrives. You can say that it will be considered in public. At the next regular meeting of the league plans will be formulated for a mass meeting of colored voters regardless of membership of the league. Just when that meeting will be held I am at present unable to state, but you can rest assured that matters will be made decidedly interesting for Mr. Orlady. I speak not only for myself, but for hundreds of colored voters in the county."

There are about 500 colored voters in Beaver county, and if the program as mapped out is carried to a finish they will vote solidly against Orlady.

## PITTSBURG LADY PRESIDED.

**Managers of the M. E. Woman's Home Missionary Society Meet.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 16.—The fourteenth annual convention of the board of managers of the Woman's home missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church was opened this morning by Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, of Pittsburg. Governor McKinley was present, and delivered an address of welcome.

The treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Mendenhall, reported that the total receipts for the year were $114,820 85; expenditures, $113,888 10, leaving a balance of $932 75. The local work in various cities cost $8,420 07. The report of the secretary, Mrs. R. S. Rust, was a review of the history and work of the society. It has organized 2,500 auxiliary societies, collected more than $1,000,000, and distributed $800,000 in aid of ministers on the frontier. For the accommodation of its various missions, the society owns property worth $450,000. In the last eight years $500,000 has been spent in missionary work, and the appropriations for the year were $142,805, an increase of $15,543. The debt to the special fund has been reduced during the year by $17,516 95. Two years ago the indebtedness of the society was $48,134; now it is only $26,682 56.

Among the delegates present from Pennsylvania are: Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, of Pittsburg; Mrs. W. L. Boswell, of Philadelphia; Mrs. C. W. Bickley, of Phoenixville; Mrs. M. R. Crawford, of Williamsport; Mrs. F. H. Dale, of Wilkesbarre; Miss Anna Evansbury, of Phoenixville; Mrs. Samuel Hazlett, of Washington; Mrs. M. J. Schoyer, of Allegheny, and Mrs. M. B. Stevens, of Philadelphia.

## DEMPSEY'S CASE HEARD.

**The Application for His Pardon Under Advisement.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 16.—The board of pardons to-day again held the application for the pardon of Hugh Dempsey under advisement. Other cases disposed of were: John Ingham, Allegheny county, larceny, pardoned; Joseph Evans, murder, second degree, Allegheny, pardoned; William Monroe, assault on a woman, Allegheny, pardoned; Charles N. Sprague, Elk county, assault, continued; Homer Kernselman, Jefferson county, assault on a woman, pardoned; John Guett, Allegheny, assault and battery, continued; Gottlieb Abby, Allegheny, robbery, pardon refused; W. E. Bedard, Allegheny, conspiracy and libel, held under advisement; George Rusnok, Allegheny, murder, continued; Albert W. Woolley, Allegheny, murder, pardon refused; E. H. Townsend, Armstrong county, horse stealing, pardon refused; Lucy R. Fitzsimmons, Allegheny, murder, continued; Theo. Doerflinger, Allegheny, embezzlement, rehearing refused; John Foote, Warren county, attempted arson, pardoned; Wade Henderson, Washington county, gambling, pardoned. The next meeting of the board will be held November 26.

Joseph Evans, who killed his mistress in Pittsburg, because she had jilted him, had his case presented by Clarence Burleigh, the new city attorney of Pittsburg. The ex-city attorney, Major Moreland, was also here before the board.

## A PROBABLE SUICIDE.

**Illness and Misfortune Cause a Tailor to Shoot Himself.**

Charles A. Muhianbring, the well-known tailor and cutter, on Fourth avenue, shot himself last evening. At midnight he was lying unconscious at the Homeopathic hospital, and was not expected to live until morning. He had been unfortunate in business for some time, and it is said drank more than usual within the past two weeks. He declared an intention to commit suicide on several occasions. Last evening about 5:30 o'clock a woman, who attends to his room, was ordered out by Muhlanbring, who told her that he intended shooting himself in a few minutes. The woman went away, and Muhlanbring left the building, but returned in five minutes, entered his room, sat down on a chair before his desk, and fired a ball from a 42-caliber revolver into his right temple. Several people heard the shot and ran into the room, where they found him seated. An ambulance conveyed him to the Homeopathic hospital. The physicians there concluded that he could not recover. The ball passed through his head and lodged on the left side.

Muhlanbring is about 60 years of age, and lived in Allegheny.

**Union Veteran Legion Meeting.**

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—The tenth annual encampment of the Union Veteran Legion convention met to-day in Music hall, about 700 strong. At 3 p. m. the parade took place, at which fully 50,000 men took part. The troops from Ft. Porter, the Seventy-fourth regiment, National Guard, and the city troops acted as escort.

**Alleged Offenses Multiply.**

An additional commitment for forgery was lodged against Oscar Kreuger at the jail by Alderman Gripp last night. Geo. Kunkelman is the prosecutor. Bail in the sum of $2,000 was asked.

**LOCAL NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.**

—John Dagulis was sued on a charge of pointing firearms by John Smith before Alderman Kattenhauser yesterday.

—Agent Bell, of the Humane society, caused the arrest yesterday of Fred Orth, of East street, Allegheny, for neglect. It is alleged that he has given his family but $15 in two years.

—Agent T. M. Porter, of the Humane society, yesterday made information before Alderman Toole against J. M. Peters (colored), of Millwood avenue, charging him with cruelty to a horse.

—Agent O'Brien, of the Humane society, yesterday made information against Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart for deserting their two small children, who are being cared for by strangers in Oakdale.

—Building permits were issued yesterday to Thomas McCaffrey for two two-story frame houses on Lafayette street, Fifteenth ward, to cost $2,500, and Henry Wahrmhof for two two-story frame houses on Wylie avenue, Thirteenth ward, to cost $ 865.

## A REMARKABLE OUTPOURING.

**GREETING TO MR. CAMPBELL IN CINCINNATI SOMETHING ALMOST BEYOND PRECEDENT.**

### REPUBLICANS TOOK PART IN IT.

**The Ex-Governor Clinched the Legislature Bribery Story.**

**PROOF OF COLLECTION OF MONEY.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Twenty thousand people, the greatest crowd ever known to assemble at a political meeting of any party in this city, attempted to get into Music hall to-night to take part in the demonstration in ex-Governor Campbell's honor. But 10,000 succeeded in getting into the structure, the rest remaining on the outside, where the overflow meetings, two in number, were addressed by Congressman Albert Berry, of Newport, Ky., and Congressman John T. Dunn, of New Jersey. The windows of Music hall were filled with eager listeners, and others clung to pillars and balconies. Thousands of Republicans were present, many of them sitting prominently on the stage.

The vast meeting was presided over by Hon. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads, who was introduced by Past Grand Chancellor Howard Douglas, of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Douglas devoted himself to the discussion of municipal affairs. The demonstration of political clubs was a feature of the mighty gathering, the Duckworth, Tilden and Young Men's Democratic clubs leading a column of 3,000 marchers.

The sensation of the night was the production of a letter by ex-Governor Campbell which fastens his charge of bribery against the last legislature beyond all question. It was written by John Grace, secretary of the Master Painters' association, and contained the minutes of a meeting by that body, at which money was appropriated to pay for the passage of the mechanics' lien law. Mr. Grace further stated that the building material men were told that $10,000 must be raised before the bill could become a law. Only $8,600 was raised, however. Mr. Grace told who had the receipt, and where it could be found. Mr. Campbell also accused the seventieth general assembly of having charged the citizens of Shark $2,500 for passing a local bill locating the state encampment at that point. The bulk of it came to Hamilton county, too. The chairman of the state central committee, Geo. Ickes, lives in that city, and the ex-governor declared that he was peculiarly fitted for the job, having been indicted by a federal grand jury and fined $400 for embezzlement, pleading guilty to the charge to save a penitentiary dose. The ex-governor devoted considerable time to reviewing the career of George B. Cox, the Republican dictator, showing that he was a tough barkeeper and "capper" in a Reno game. His picture of the decadence of Republicanism was a powerfully drawn thing.

Next in importance was a ringing declaration on the senatorship. The Republican press has been digging away at him, demanding to know his choice. "They want to know if I am for Senator Brice. Well, I am neither for nor against him," was his answer. "The senatorship is open for any Democrat in Ohio who cares to go after it."

His arraignment of ex-Governor Foraker as a traitor to his own party was a terrific thing. He showed that in every year that Foraker was not a candidate he was a rotter against the state nominees. In support of this he called on William Hahn, secretary of the national committee, and Major Dick, chairman of the state committee, to prove this assertion. He (Foraker) refused in 1892 to take the stump until forced to by a demand from President Harrison's friends.

The general opinion to-night is that the Republican revolt in Ohio this year against Foraker will have the effect of defeating Bushnell and losing the legislature. The declaration on the senatorial question is a sensation in Democratic circles, as it is said to mean a bolt Brice will have opposition of a serious nature.

Columbus, Oct. 16.—(Special.)—The Thurman club last evening adopted resolutions denouncing the free silver revolt in the Democratic party in Ohio that is being led by Allen W. Thurman. The substance of the resolutions is that the last expression on the financial question by the Democracy in national convention should stand as the doctrine of the party until the next national Democratic convention, and every Democrat should stand by the whole ticket.

## A SECRET CONFERENCE.

**But Governor Clarke Says He Is Still Against the Fight.**

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 16.—Whether the meeting of James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons will occur at Hot Springs October 31 is not decided. Governor Clarke arrived on the noon train from Little Rock and held a secret meeting with city and county officials. It is understood the governor agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the local authorities. To-morrow O'Donnell and Maher will be arrested to test the question of whether or not there is a law against prize-fighting in this state. Governor Clarke, in a telegram to the Little Rock "Gazette" to-night, said he had not changed his attitude. The status of the case was not altered by his visit.

Preparations are still in progress for calling out the militia. Colonel Hallenburg, of the First regiment, of Little Rock, says if the militia turns out their expenses will be paid, but he declined to say by whom.

A Corpus Christi telegram says Martin Julian has left for Hot Springs, but he indignantly says Fitzsimmons will not agree to go into a sparring match with soft gloves. Fitzsimmons himself says he will fight Corbett to a finish, as originally agreed upon, or not at all.

Dan Stuart has telegraphed to El Paso, Tex., that the fight will come off in Mexico opposite El Paso, if the people of the latter place will pay the Mexican concession. They subscribed $15,000 for that purpose.

**Three Fires, Little Damage.**

Yesterday afternoon a spark from a Baltimore & Ohio locomotive started a fire among some waste in the yard of the Oil Well supply company's works, on Second avenue, and in the evening another Baltimore & Ohio spark started a fire in a pile of lumber on the river bank, in the rear of the Pennsylvania tube works, on the same avenue. Yesterday afternoon a match thrown into a waste basket in the tailor shop of Harry Martin, on Frankstown avenue, near Station street, also started a blaze. None of the fires did appreciable damage.

**Informal Cabinet Meeting.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—All of the members of the cabinet except Secretary Morton and Postmaster-General Wilson gathered at the white house at noon today in answer to a summons from the president, and the first informal cabinet meeting for several months was held.

## A HORRIBLE LYNCHING.

**A Negro's Ears and Fingers Cut Off Before Hanging.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Jefferson Ellis, the Fayette county negro, was strung to a telegraph pole at 1:40 this morning by 250 men within 200 yards of the scene of his crime. Before hanging the negro the mob cut off both his ears and all of his fingers and mutilated him in a horrible and unmerciful manner. The mob with their prisoner reached the home of his victim, Miss Prater, soon after midnight. The young woman identified him as her assailant. As soon as this was done an armed squad of men took Ellis from Constable Farrow and started with him for the pike where the public road crosses the Louisville & Nashville railway. A big fire had been built at the place and around it the mob gathered in a circle. The handcuffed negro was on his knees before the fire. The leaders of the mob told Ellis to pray, but he looked at them in a stupid manner. Being told that he was about to die, he raised his voice in a negro hymn. At this time he finished the mob was looking ugly. The fiercer element were in control. Cries of "burn him" were heard on all sides. This fearful fate would probably have been fortunate for the negro, as subsequent events proved. Amid the shouts of the mob a man jumped to the negro's side with a drawn knife in his hand.

"Cut off his ears!" they cried. "Give me a finger!" shouted one man.

"I want a thumb," cried another.

The better element in the crowd drew off at this and said they were not in favor of doing anything but hanging the negro. The protests were not noticed. Being urged on by the fiercest in the crowd, the man with the knife cut off the negro's right ear and held up the bleeding trophy in view of the crowd.

The negro screamed from his torture, but his other ear was cut off a few minutes later. The mob became maddened at the sight of this work and those who were mutilating the negro found ample encouragement. They next cut off all his fingers and otherwise mutilated him. The negro was covered with blood and his head looked like it had been scalped. The mob was not even then willing to end the negro's agony. They made him stand up so all the crowd could see him. Finally, fully 35 minutes after the torture, the rope was put around his neck. The free end was taken by a man, who quickly climbed a telegraph pole and threw it over the cross-arm. The crowd jerked the negro to the top of the pole, and while the mob shouted the bleeding and mutilated form was swung to the cross-arm.

Afterward the negro was lowered to the ground and his head was cut from his body with pocket knives. The nose was then put over the left of the headless trunk and it was again swung up. It is intended to send the head to the family of the little girl the negro attempted to assault last Saturday in Mississippi. A placard was put on the negro's body bearing these words:

"Death to the man who cuts him down before 6:30 this evening."

Jeff Ellis, on the afternoon of October 5, criminally assaulted Miss Bettie Prater in the presence of the latter's two little sisters. He escaped from a mob which had gathered to lynch him that night, but he was pursued until he was captured Monday near Mount Pleasant, Miss. He confessed to the assault on Miss Prater, to the assaulting and murdering of Mrs. Wilcox, of the same neighborhood, two years ago, and to an attempted assault upon a little girl in Mississippi while he was trying to escape from the mob.

## DETAILS AGREED UPON.

**All Traction Lines to the East End to Be Consolidated.**

At a meeting held in Philadelphia yesterday arrangements for the formal transfer of all but two of the street railway lines of this city to the Pt. Pitt traction company were agreed upon by the capitalists of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg for consolidation. All the lines except the Second avenue, West End and Birmingham are included. Among those present were P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, G. D. Widener and C. L. Magee. A telegram from Philadelphia to "The Post" says: C. L. Magee and other traction magnates from Pittsburg were here to-day to make final arrangements for the amalgamation of the Pittsburg and Allegheny cable and trolley companies. They had a prolonged conference at the Philadelphia traction company's office. Mr. Magee said the conference resulted in an agreement as to all details of the transfer to the consolidated company of all lines extending to the East End and Allegheny. These details, however, must be submitted to and formally ratified by the stockholders of the companies, and until then the managers will not disclose particulars.

## YALE AND HARVARD.

**They Are Still Sending Polite Notes to Each Other.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 16. — The statement of the Yale football management in regard to the football controverys with Harvard has called forth another official statement from the Harvard authorities. Prof. Ames said Harvard has been at all times throughout the present controversy, up to and including October 5, ready to accept an invitation from Yale to meet her in football or in all the sports. Harvard, as the defeated party, opened negotiations for a football game in April. Yale officially terminated these negotiations by Captain Thorne's letter of May 11. In common courtesy it was Yale's part to reopen negotiations if they were to be renewed at all. It was Harvard's place to maintain a dignified silence until an invitation should come from Yale. The only plan proposed by Yale was an interchange of letters, which amounted to a withdrawal by Harvard of Dr. Brooks's criticism on Hinkey's play, and that Harvard would not consent to do.

**Cleveland's Atlanta Trip.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—It has been decided that the presidential party will leave Washington for Atlanta in a special train over the Southern railway at 11 p. m. Monday, the 21st, and will arrive at Atlanta at 4 o'clock the next afternoon. The president will be accompanied by members of his cabinet and their wives and by Private Secretary Thurber and wife. Mrs. Cleveland has not yet decided to go. The presidential party will leave Atlanta on the evening of Wednesday.

**Fourth-Class Postmasters.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows: Pennsylvania—A. A. Moser at Ruble, Fayette county, vice J. I Gruver, resigned. Ohio—Maggie Kelly at Arion, Scioto county, vice Thomas Kelly, deceased; G. I. Reininger at Camba, Jackson county, vice J. B. Evans, resigned; J. H. Barr at Littleton, Highland county, vice F. J. Stanforth, deceased; J. M. Long at Sharpeyed, Darke county, vice C. C. Mote, resigned.

**Will of Detective Brooks.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Under the terms of the will of the late James J. Brooks, of Pittsburg, which was filed here to-day, the widow receives all the personal estate, is to be provided with $50 per month during life, and has a life interest in the real estate. At her death all of the estate is to be turned into cash, and the proceeds to be divided among the six children.

## POLITICS IN GREENE COUNTY.

**EX-JUDGE JAMES INGHRAM'S SCHEME TO DEFEAT THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**

### WHY IT WILL NOT SUCCEED.

**His Bolt Is Warmly Encouraged by the Republicans.**

**CRAWFORD IS SURE OF ELECTION.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—Politicians in all parts of the state are much interested just now in a political condition which exists in this county of Greene. It is the attempt to defeat the election of R. L. Crawford as president judge through the independent candidacy of James Inghram, who was elected judge by the Democrats about a dozen years ago, and who was refused a nomination by the party last spring when Mr. Crawford was chosen. The investigations of a "Post" reporter here developed several features about the matter which are of peculiar attractiveness to critics of picturesque politics, and lovers of an object lesson about bolting, whether they want to know how to run a bolt or how not to run it.

There seems to be some uncertainty whether ex-Judge Ingham is running in the interest of himself or the Republican candidate, James E. Sayers. The prevailing opinion among Democrats is that he will be satisfied if he succeeds in effecting the defeat of Mr. Crawford, the regular Democratic candidate. On the other hand, there is a notion that he imagines the Republicans are going to drop their own man and vote for him, and a remark which the reporter heard from a leading Republican was as follows:

"Ingham does not possess a particle of political sagacity. He imagines he will get 800 or 900 Republican votes in this town, because two or three Republicans told him so. Election day will waken him to the fact that he was woefully fooled."

But it is not the charges of deals that are made, and the ugly things which are being said, that interest the student of political conditions and campaign management. It is the manner in which a peculiarly intelligent voting population approach a situation such as they have to deal with, and the question of whether or not the unequaled for the support of party nominees can be broken at the first attempt. Their are practically no foreign-born voters in Greene county, and the population is largely made up of farming families, who have lived in their present homes for several generations.

**Readers and Thinkers.**

They are people who read and think, and their manipulation by the giving of orders to bosses, after the manner in which masses of ignorant voters in the cities are controlled, is not to be thought of. If they are controlled at all it must be by deceiving them, and the ugly and untruthful things which are said about Mr. Crawford's candidacy, and the Democratic leaders who are most active in his support, indicate that the Inghramites know better than an outside observer can find out in a day or two that there are no Democrats in Greene county who do the bidding of the heads of factions.

It is the attempted beginning of party disintegration, however, which is attracting most attention throughout the state from the leaders of both parties. For more than 50 years, it was learned by "The Post" reporter upon the best authority, no Democrat defeated for a nomination in this county has offered himself as a candidate at the November election; and in that time there is not believed to be more than one instance of the defeat of a Democratic nominee.

The first instance of an organized attempt to defeat the will of the party is now made by a man of standing and influence, a man who has been honored by the party as few others have been. This situation is naturally looked upon with solicitude by Democrats all over the state, and with great satisfaction by Republicans. It is probably more than the latter hope for that the thing should succeed the first time it is tried, but they know that it is this sort of business which creates animosities that are long in healing, and thereafter render bolting easy and eventually successful, at least to the extent of defeating regular nominees.

Greene county has a little more than 4,000 Democratic votes, and a normal Democratic majority of about 1,700. Conservative judges estimate that Mr. Crawford will have as many votes as both his opponents together. Ex-Judge Ingham, they say, cannot get the votes of more than a third of his friends, and if an att

# FIFTY KILLED BY MOSLEMS.

**ANOTHER SLAUGHTER OF ARMENIAN CHRISTIANS AT THE VILLAGE OF AKHISSAR.**

## MARKET LOOTED BY TURKS.

**THE BUTCHERY STARTED BY A WANTON MURDER OF A MAN BY A MOHAMMEDAN ROUGH.**

## KNIVES AND PISTOLS USED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the "Daily News" from Constantinople says:

"Reliable news has been received here that 50 Armenians were killed and a number wounded at Akhissar, in the villayet of Adin, on the Anatolian railway, by a Moslem mob. The slaughter occurred on October 9, which was market day, when many Armenians had gathered from adjacent villages.

Early in the morning a Turkish rough, finding that the Armenians were not armed, picked a quarrel and shot one of the men. There was then raised on all sides the cry of "Why hesitate to massacre the infidels?"

A mob of Turks, armed with revolvers and knives, then looted the market and massacred the helpless Armenians. Their bodies were thrown into the wells.

It is stated that the mudir was responsible for the attack. No women or children were injured, probably on account of the arrival of Kaimaikan from the village of Gleve, three miles distant, who made valiant efforts at the risk of his own life to save the Christians. Otherwise the slaughter would have been complete.

The panic is reviving in Constantinople on account of continued isolated attacks, and the Armenians are again flocking into the churches. The police disregard the safe conduct cards given to the Armenians by the foreign embassies, and they insult and maltreat the holders of them.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" blames the Armenian revolutionary committees for forcing the Armenians to close their shops and to maintain the appearance of a panic when the Armenians themselves are ready to resume business. "I visited the prison," the correspondent says, "and questioned the prisoners, and found that there was no serious complaints against the police. The inspecting commission sent a list of 56 prisoners for liberation while I was there. The revolutionary leaders are responsible for the continuance of the deadlock."

A dispatch to the "Times" from Athens, describing the growing discontent with Turkish rule on the Island of Crete, says that a band of 1,000 armed Christians recently met at Klima to petition the sultan to restore the charter abolished in 1889, and for a reform of taxation and of the gendarmerie. The governor of Crete sent troops against the petitioners, who withdrew to the mountain fastnesses, whither the troops did not dare to follow. They now threaten to foment a rebellion in favor of annexation to Greece. The Greek government, fearing complications, deprecates such a Cretan movement, but the situation is perilous.

The "Chronicle's" Constantinople advices say that M. Cabon, the French ambassador, M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, and Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, Monday presented to Said Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs, the final demands of the powers for Armenian reforms. If this is not accepted an ultimatum will be presented. No further modifications will be permitted. The scheme drops the demand for a Christian high commission, but otherwise it is almost identical with the proposals of last May. It is believed, however, that Russia hesitates to force an acceptance, because she fears ultimate Armenian autonomy.

News received from Trebizond is to the effect that a Russian postal steamer is lying there with 2,000 Christian refugees on board. Two other vessels, also full of refugees, are there awaiting the arrival of Russian ships to transport them to Batoum.

## NOT AIMED AT BAYARD.

**London Truth Has Something to Say About Sackville's Pamphlet.**

LONDON, Oct. 15.—"Truth" says the statement that the Sackville pamphlet was intended to drive United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard from London is absolute nonsense, adding:

"Anybody acquainted with the diplomatic service will be mightily amused to hear that even a combination of all the members of the service concerned could affect in the very slightest the position of a foreign ambassador in London. It cannot be denied, however, that Mr. Bayard availed himself of Lord Sackville's injudicious act to excite an anti-English agitation to assist the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland, and therefore it reflects great honor upon England that our government has been so dignified and magnanimous to welcome Mr. Bayard as an ambassador."

Lord Sackville writes to the "Times" this morning (October 15) in reference to the pamphlet entitled: "My Mission to the United States, '81-'89." Lord Sackville explains that the pamphlet was printed privately for friends, and was never intended to be published, and he cannot understand how it became public.

## DESOLATION OF HOMES.

**A Hundred a Day Entered to Recruit the Ranks of Shame.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Many interesting and instructive papers were read to-day at the social purity congress.

Mrs. Charlton Edholm, superintendent of press of the World's W. C. T. U., was listened to with rapt attention as she delivered an eloquent address on "Traffic in Girls and Florence Crittenden Missions." She told of the horrors suffered by thousands of young girls lured into haunts of infamy. She described her slumming experiences in many cities, and delineated the work of rescuing the fallen.

Mrs. Edholm asserted that of the 230,000 erring girls in the country, over half have been snared and bought and sold into their lives of shame. "Their average life is five years," she added, "Forty-six thousand are carted out to the potter's field every year. Over a hundred American homes have to be desolated every day to recruit the ranks of shame. Isn't it time somebody was trying to save these girls from falling into these dens of iniquity? Twenty million Christians can rescue 230,000 erring girls, or surely the religion of the Lord Jeus Christ is a failure."

## TEN LEFT WESTMINSTER.

**Student Mabon Will Press the Charges of Hazing.**

NEW WILMINGTON, Pa., Oct. 14.—Ten of the students who signed the paper petitioning the faculty of Westminster college to immediately take action on the hazing of Mabon have left school. Mr. Ursman, of Wheeling, who received the coat of lampblack at the hands of the hazers, left on the first train this morning. It seems to be the evident intention of the faculty to allow the matter to drop, but Mabon says he will not withdraw his charges unless the hazers are expelled. It has leaked out that Mabon is receiving financial backing in his case from a prominent insurance agent, and is being urged by the leading people to push his charges. Hanley, who was granted a rehearing by Justice Shipler, of Mercer, will be tried on Wednesday.

## RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

**Work on the Allegheny Channel to Be Discontinued Soon.**

The work of clearing the Allegheny channel of obstructions for the benefit of the lumbermen is still in progress, but the weather is getting so cool that it will soon have to be discontinued. The men find it pretty hard to work around in the cold water, even when protected with rubber boots, and no matter how careful they are they are bound to get more or less wet during the day. The best of progress has been made, and many tons of rock removed from the channel with dynamite. The new dyke at Cowanshannock has been finished by the men under Engineer Hoag, and the other dykes have been repaired. The work has been greatly forwarded by the very low stage of water.

Out at Herrs island the work on the foundation of the lock walls is progressing smoothly, and with continued good weather will be completed this fall. The contractor will start to replace the gravel under the floor of the lock to-morrow. The concrete was laid two feet deep over the space inside the lock walls, and on this will be placed about 20 feet of gravel which was removed from the excavation. The foundations for the walls will be built up to the water's edge of solid concrete. An arrangement has been made whereby the laying of the concrete will not be interrupted by the filling in of the gravel.

The Monongahela packets will attempt to resume to-day. The Adam Jacobs will leave the wharf at 3 p. m. and run to Brownsville, where the Isaac M. Mason will meet her and transfer freight and passengers. The Mason is a very light draught boat and can get through the upper pools. Lock No. 5 is to be opened to-day, the big leak under the lock walls having been stopped. It is a question whether the packets can get to Brownsville a week from now if there is not rain, as there is practically no water in the Monongahela above the slackwater, and its tributaries are dried up or reduced to mere rivulets.

It has been finally decided that Captains John F. Drave and John A. Wood will represent the coal exchange at the Vicksburg convention of rivermen and will be accompanied by George H. Anderson and Captain C. W. Batchelor of the chamber of commerce, John E. Shaw of the ship canal committee, and Colonel T. P. Roberts, representing the International deep waterways association. The six delegates will leave for Vicksburg Saturday night or Sunday morning in order to be at the opening session of the convention on Tuesday morning.

The Pittsburg yacht club is making great preparations for the parade on the Allegheny river Saturday night in connection with the closing of the exposition. It is expected that all the boats in the club will turn out, and as they will be gaily decorated and lighted, the affair will be one of brilliancy.

Reports from down the river state that navigation is entirely suspended out of Cincinnati, and the local boats clear to Louisville are tied up on account of low water. There has never been a worse drought in the Ohio valley than that now prevailing.

The stage of water at Davis island dam last night was 1.2 and stationary.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The river is stationary at 2 feet 10 inches, there being no change since last night. Weather fair, with the mercury at 64. The river is now lower than it has been for 30 years.

LOUISVILLE—The river is still falling, the marks at 6 o'clock showing 2 feet 2 inches in the canal, 1 inch on the falls and 2 feet 2 inches at the foot of the locks. Clear and pleasant.

MARIETTA—River 1 foot 7 inches and falling. Clear.

WARREN—River 2 inches below low water mark. Cloudy and cool.

PARKERSBURG—River 13 inches and falling. Cloudy and cold. Little Kanawha falling.

GALLIPOLIS—River 18 inches and stationary. Cloudy and warm.

WHEELING—River 1 foot and falling. Cloudy and pleasant.

MORGANTOWN—River 6 feet and stationary. Clear and warm.

GREENSBORO—River 6 feet and stationary. Clear and warm.

OIL CITY—River 3 inches and stationary. Clear and pleasant.

STEUBENVILLE—River 9 inches and stationary. Clear and warm.

**Belva Lockwood Held for Libel.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A preliminary hearing of a criminal libel suit brought against Mrs. Belva Lockwood, a former presidential candidate, by Robert E. L. White, a lawyer, who accused her of tacking notices derogatory to his reputation on his office door, was had in police court to-day. Mrs. Lockwood was held for the grand jury, although on the witness stand she denied every allegation.

**Bantam Championship of Ohio.**

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—At the Olympic club here to-night Dave Richards and Eddie Meyers fought 10 rounds for the 100-pound championship of Ohio and $500. For two rounds honors were even. In the third Richards secured a knockdown, and was the aggressor during the rest of the contest, cleverly outpointing his opponent. Richards was declared the victor.

Mr. James H. Brown

Pittsburg, Pa.

## Rheumatism Cured

**Blood Purified and Health Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.**

James H. Brown is watchman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Pittsburg, Pa. Regarding Hood's he writes:

"Three years ago I was seized with inflammatory rheumatism. I was taken to the hospital for treatment and when discharged I was not able to follow my usual occupation. It was then I

**Commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla** and after using it some weeks the pain and swelling left me and has not returned. I continued taking

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** and am now in my usual health, being able to work every day." JAMES H. BROWN, 154 1-2 Forty-fifth Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Hood's Pills** cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

## PITTSBURGERS ELECTED.

**The Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. Names Its New Officers.**

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 15.—The grand lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, met in seventh annual convention here to-day. The address of welcome was responded to by William T. Powell, of Pittsburg. The following officers were elected: Grand master workman, John W. Bickel, of Norristown; grand foreman, Park Davis, of Meadville; grand overseer, William T. Powell, of Pittsburg; grand receiver, H. N. McNair, of Pittsburg; grand recorder, O. K. Gardner, of Pittsburg; grand guide, E. E. Hohman, of Johnstown; inside watch, F. W. Feld, of Pittsburg; outside watch, H. B. Carringer, of Cambridgeport; medical examiner, Dr. P. G. Isenburg; representatives to supreme lodge, J. C. Smith, of Harrisburg, Sheridan Gorton of Smethport and W. R. Ford of Pittsburg.

One hundred and fifty-two representatives and 13 officers were present and 45 new representatives and past masters received the grand degree.

## SYNOD ELECTIONS.

**Trustees Chosen and Adjournment Taken to Latrobe in 1896.**

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 14.—The Pittsburg synod of Reformed churches to-day elected the following officers: Trustee of synod, Elder W. G. King; directors of St. Paul's home, Rev. R. C. Bowling, A. M. Schmidt, C. W. Summey and Elder J. H. Titmyer; trustees of literary institutions, Revs. D. B. Lady and J. F. Snyder; board of beneficiary education, Rev. H. D. Danbaker; home missions, Rev. Dr. Truxall; Sunday school board, Rev. J. W. Nally; publication board, B. Wolff, Jr.; trustee of theological seminary, W. R. Bernhart; visitor to theological seminary, Dr. C. R. Diffenbacher. The synod indorsed the proposition to establish a day each summer to be known as St. Paul's day, when excursions will be run from all parts of the synod to St. Paul's orphan home here. The synod adjourned to meet on October 7, 1896, at Latrobe.

## THE HASWELL MYSTERY.

**Alice Is a Child of Haswell's First Wife, Now Dead.**

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 14.—Additional statements in regard to the Haswell kidnaping case, which go far toward clearing up the mystery, have been made by Haswell's second wife, of this city. Mrs. Haswell says Alice was Haswell's own daughter by his first wife, whom he married in Kansas City nine years ago. Her name was Estelle Hammil, a beautiful orphan. Haswell took his wife to San Francisco, where he opened a pattern-making establishment. After the birth of Alice the mother's health failed and she died in Oregon six months after. Mrs. Haswell says Alice has never been formally adopted by Dr. Campbell, of Canfield, who now has her, and Haswell's relatives in England want to adopt her. Mrs. Haswell the second was to have taken her over last spring, but her health prevented.

**Seventy-Six Passengers Hurt.**

ELKHORN, W. Va., Oct. 14.—A passenger train on the Norfolk & Western road was wrecked by a broken frog between Bluefield and Kenova to-day. The baggage and mail car and the second-class coach were ditched. Seventy-six passengers were in the car, and all were more or less injured. P. P. Dillon, mayor of Pocahontas, W. Va., was badly hurt; also, R. L. Coney, of the Green Brier coal company, and F. L. Shaffer, baggagemaster. The wounded passengers were taken to Pocahontas for medical attendance.

**Three Men Drowned.**

LORAIN, O., Oct. 14.—The schooner Nellie Duff, hailing from Detroit, and bound from Pelee island to Cleveland, loaded with gravel, sank two miles off the Lorain harbor shortly after midnight last night. A heavy sea was running, and the schooner sprung a leak. Captain Peterson and Seaman John Hagerman, both of Pomeroy, O., and an unknown sailor hailing from Cleveland, were drowned. George Wilson, one of the crew, was picked up clinging to the top-mast, by the tug Cascade.

**Wanton Murder of a Girl.**

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 14.—At Hopedale last night Miss Buckingham, a highly respected young lady, was met by a drunken man named Leggett. The girl stepped off the sidewalk to avoid Leggett, but he grabbed her by the arm and with an oath drew a revolver and shot her through the heart. He was quickly overtaken by a mob, which was about to lynch the murderer when rescued by the officers. The people are greatly excited.

**Mrs. Jaffron Is Free.**

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 14.—Sheriff Campbell, of Butler, to-day received another telegram from the police of Denver to release Mrs. Gaffron, arrested on a telegraphed charge of murder, as the county commissioners would not pay the expense of her return. Mrs. Gaffron was released Saturday on a writ of habeas corpus. William Kennedy, father of the lady, intends to have the matter of her arrest investigated.

**News From Three States.**

T. J. Black's residence, Stouffer station, near Greensburg, Pa., was burned. Loss $1,500.

Richard Henry, aged 73, of Alliance, O., died yesterday from the results of a horse's kick.

Mrs. Simon Hisrich, of Canal Dover, O., was killed by a trolley car at New Philadelphia, O.

The Erie railroad has prepared plans for a $75,000 depot on North Phelps street, Youngstown, O.

The residence of Joseph Rowe, of Scottdale, Pa., was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss $1,000.

Marion Tennant, a photographer of New Brownsville, W. Va., was convicted of poisoning three wells.

James, the 4-year-old son of John Thorp, of Monongahela, Pa., was burned to death while playing at a fireplace.

The ministers of Youngstown, O., will observe next Sunday as "Anti-Saloon" day by sermons against liquor selling.

Hiram Sudler was probably fatally injured at Elizabeth, Pa., yesterday by falling 44 feet off a coal tipple.

Mrs. Maggie Roloff, of Youngstown, O., after a quarrel with her husband, swallowed poison, but a physician saved her life.

William McClain, of Beaver Falls, Pa., discovered a masked burglar in his house, but the thief got away under cover of a pistol.

The Pennsylvania railroad company is now hauling water from both Hollidaysburg and Bellwood to supply its shops at Altoona.

Albert Barcus has been indicted jointly with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Barcus, for infanticide by the East Liverpool (O.) grand jury.

John P. Ludwig, a well-to-do-farmer, living near Watson, O., committed suicide yesterday by taking poison. He had been in ill-health.

A gasoline explosion in H. W. Adams's hardware store at East Liverpool, O., caused a loss of $2,000 and severe injuries to Harry Adams.

The body of George Barr, of Homer station, near Altoona, Pa., was found in the woods with the throat cut. It is believed he committed suicide.

Mrs. Joseph Croft, of Taylor township, Blair county, Pa., was killed and several other persons injured in a runaway near Roaring Springs, same county.

Executions for $43,000 were issued by the H. B. Claflin company, of New York, and other creditors, against Frank M. Morrow, the owner of a store in Altoona.

Mrs. Mary McNutt, the wife of J. C. McNutt, station agent for the Pennsylvania company at New Waterford, O., was instantly killed Sunday by a train.

## CAMPBELL'S I-TOLD-YOU-SO.

**HE KNEW JUST WHAT HE WAS SAYING ABOUT OHIO'S FINANCES.**

## MORE DISCLOSURES COMING.

**Republicans Broken Up and Factions Fighting Again.**

**FOUR BIG MEETINGS YESTERDAY.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—The Republican managers are all broken up over the forced confessions that their figures from the auditor of state were all wrong, and that Governor McKinley was off and not ex-Governor Campbell. McKinley is being savagely criticised for wanting to tell the truth, and it is understood that he is to be charged with political treachery and other sins of commission, and it is feared that the factional lines will be retraced with a large sized piece of charcoal before the matter is adjusted: It is only another proof of the Campbell "saw" that Republican figures will sometimes lie.

Governor Campbell is complimented. He says that "nothing else could be expected." We had the figures and knew that they were correct. I felt all along that they were deceiving the governor with a lot of cooked-up figures, and I went so far as to say so from the platform. You know they (and by that I mean a lot of political bunco steerers who are a disgrace to their party) caused him to make a foolish spectacle of himself at Piqua two years ago, when he exhibited tin plate made out of lead.

"I am not yet done with the finances of this administration. The half has not been told. As in the case of every allegation that I have made up to the present time I have the proof to support these additional charges. Nor have I done exposing the infamous rottenness of the last general assembly, which contained the most corrupt and indefensible gang that has ever disgraced the state house with its presence. They have branded me as a slanderer, but they quit so suddenly that they twisted themselves. They say I am throwing mud, but they have furnished me with it."

**Work For Campbell.**

Colonel Friend has arranged some additional meetings for Mr. Campbell. He will be at Paulding and Defiance, October 22, and will be rushed on a sleeper to Belmont county that night. He is booked for speeches at Barnesville in the forenoon of October 23, Woodsfield in the afternoon and Bellaire at night. On October 24 he will visit the Canal Dover street fair, going to Uhrichsville that afternoon, and speak at Alliance that night. He will be accompanied at all these places by Hon. George A. Fairbanks, candidate for attorney-general.

State Supervisor of Elections S. M. Taylor to-day sent out to all the boards of deputy elections supervisors the certified state ticket, and the certified form of the Australian ballot, which must be followed in printing the ticket.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Twice to-day did James E. Campbell break the record for great meetings. In the afternoon he spoke at Circleville, the seat of Pickaway county. There were 5,000 people present at the meeting, which was preceded by a parade of voters from the townships. Mr. Campbell spoke from a wagon drawn up in front of the courthouse, and devoted himself to holding up to derision the vain efforts of the Republicans to overturn his charges against the legislature. He asserted that an attempt had been made by Foraker Republicans to job McKinley in the matter of figures, so as to cause him to appear as being ignorant of his own official affairs. The excuse that has been offered that a c[lerk] made an error in computation he sa[ys] not a good one, as the total would stik[e] short some millions of dollars. The meeting was also addressed by Congressman John R. Dunn, of New Jersey; Niel Hyssell, candidate for Senator, and George K. Fairbanks, candidate for attorney-general.

The special train bearing the party stopped for an hour at Washington Court House, where speeches were made from the balcony of the Arlington hotel. This is the home of Harry M. Daugherty, who was slaughtered by the Foraker faction at the Zanesville convention in the fight for attorney-general, because as a member of the general assembly he voted for Sherman for Senator. Campbell's mention of this fact was heartily cheered.

**A Memorable Occasion.**

The train was stopped at Franklin long enough for an address to a crowd of 500 people, and was cheered at every station between Washington Court House and this city. The local demonstration exceeded any political affair of the kind in the last 20 years. The city was fairly ablaze with pyrotechnics and the streets crowded with people. There was not one, but four or five different parades, nearly 3,500 men being in line. One enterprising Democrat hitched 100 wagons to a steam traction engine and hauled 150 shrieking fellow patriots along in glorious style.

Memorial hall, where ex-Governor Campbell spoke, was crowded to overflowing, over 3,000 people being jammed inside its walls. Congressman Dunn spoke to as many more on the outside. The regular meeting was presided over by Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, once Campbell's bitter rival. His eulogy of the candidate had the effect of endangering the safety of the building, as the crowd almost shook it down. In his address Mr. Campbell pointed to the fact that a Columbus (O.) firm recently advertised for 1,800 boxes of tin plate. Twenty-six bids were received, two being from Wales. The American tin company, at Elwood, Ind., was the lowest bidder, cutting the Wales manufacturers 23 cents a box, and this, too, after the duty had been reduced 50 per cent under the Wilson bill.

The speaker also showed up the regular practices of certain state employes on the Ohio and Erie canal, producing a petition signed by leading Republicans of this county, asking fore the removal of Foreman Thomas Guin for the interest of the party. Guin built a cockpit in a distillery of state lumber, and employed state hands on the construction. The speaker was warmly applauded as he slowly peeled the cuticle off the fellow, and denounced the state board of public works for keeping him on the salary list.

After the meeting a banquet was tendered ex-Governor Campbell at the Warner house by the leading Democrats of Ross county.

The Foraker-Bushnell demonstration last week was a failure, but 153 men being in the parade, and not one-fourth of the number at the hall that appeared to-night. Democrats here are confident of carrying the county.

**Severe Canon on Divorce.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—The house of bishops of the Episcopal convention to-day received the revision commission's final report on marriage and divorce. The canon forbids a minister to solemnize the marriage of any divorced person unless that person was the innocent one in a divorce granted for adultery. A minister is not permitted to administer baptism or communion to anyone married otherwise than allowed by the discipline of the church, unless death be imminent and the person be penitent, without the consent of the bishop.

**A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth**

Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

## PITTSBURG'S PROPER PRIDE.

**A Great Institution That Benefits the Best Representative Interests.**

The exposition closes next Saturday night. To those who have not given the matter a thought this will be unwelcome news. The venture this year has proved a most gratifying success, in many ways. People are too prone to look only upon the financial side of such an artistic and industrial production, and to lose sight of its educational features. But even judged commercially the exposition has more than passed all expectations, emphasizing in unmistakable degree the benefit it has been to trade in Pittsburg and showing the obligations that local business men owe it. With a view of ascertaining in some tangible measure the good the exposition has done local business and industries, a "Post" reporter last night had a chat of some length with General Manager Keating.

"To tell you the volume of business done here and through the exposition were an impossibility," observed Mr. Keating; "the amount of the transactions can't even be approximated. Many visitors to the exposition bought goods right here, while others, by far the larger number, went to the firms' stores and warehouses. Every exhibitor of carriages sold every wagon here. One of the music dealers sold two pianos at $2,000 each. The exhibitors of agricultural implements have done well, as have also other dealers in heavy goods. To tell you the articles sold would fill columns. All the exhibitors are well pleased, and have already expressed their desire to be represented again in the next exposition."

"The exposition must have had a good effect on trade generally in the city?"

"It could not be otherwise. Unless we are grievously disappointed over the attendance for the rest of the week, we will have had an average attendance of 10,000 a day, or 400,000 during the season. The movement of so many people, large numbers from a distance, cannot help but augment trade. Now, here is a good example. A member of one of the largest stores in Pittsburg told me that on a recent Thursday, when there were excursions to the exhibition, their business had exceeded all previous bounds, being larger even than on any Saturday preceding Christmas, which is usually considered the banner business day in the year. An official of one of the street railway companies told me their business for September was larger than it had been for a number of years. Merchants say they are receiving letters for goods from parts of the country in which they never had any customers. On a recent excursion over the Baltimore & Ohio there came to Pittsburg a large number of people to trade; the time limit of their tickets was two days, but 40 of these excursionists applied at the company's ticket office and said they could not do their business in Pittsburg and see the exposition within the prescribed time, and asked for two days more, which was granted. The large houses at the theaters thus far this season have been partly due to the exposition; strangers coming to Pittsburg to see the exposition would be here during the day and go to the theaters at night. The hotels, too, have done well; I know of hotels that had to put up cots, even in the halls."

"How does the Pittsburg exposition compare with others in the country?"

"It's among the best; it can't be beat. We have been running now for seven years. Only one city is ahead of us, St. Louis, which has had an exposition 11 years. Managers of the latter have told me that every annual exhibition in St. Louis is figured [illegible] worth $500,000 commercially [illegible]. If this is true, there [illegible] to say that our [illegible] amount[illegible] burg. The P[illegible] sus[illegible] ar[illegible] no[illegible] we [illegible] land and [illegible] To-morrow is [illegible] expect visitors [illegible] every railroad centering [illegible] Among our distinguished visi[illegible] were the mayor and other officials [illegible] Cleveland, who went away saying Cleveland would largely pattern after Pittsburg in providing attractions for the celebration of its centennial on July 22 next."

Qualifying as must be to all the information given by Mr. Keating, he has touched only one of the great benefits the exposition has been to Pittsburg. What might be called the ethical feature of the exposition has not been taken into account. Thus, for instance, the music. Three great bands have been here—Gilmore's, Conterno's and Innes's. Their music has been of the highest class. Were it possible to hear the masters interpreted so faithfully and so often, in Pittsburg, without a resultant benefit? It is possible that people could listen to such performers and not be elevated and have a higher conception of music?

Then there is the art gallery, pronounced by competent judges exceptionally good. The display is considered unequaled, save in the pretentious galleries. There are treasures in the exposition collection that would be a credit to cosmopolitan cities. Happily, a large proportion of the visitors to the exposition could in a measure at least appreciate the wealth of art it contained. And what is to be said of the effect of all this? Does art not bring out and develop the better things in man? Does it not make everybody better, and life more worth living?

Altogether the finer features of the exposition are convincing demonstrations of the fact that the great manufacturing city of the country is second to none in its present standards of real culture, and its substantial recognition of the arts in their higher development.

## VANDERBILTS TO REMARRY.

**Will Take the Vows Again After Consuelo Is Wedded.**

BROOKLYN, Oct. 14.—It has become almost an accepted rumor among the members of the Four Hundred of New York, and particularly among those who compose the Meadow Brook hunt club of Long Island, says the "Eagle" to-night, that a reconciliation is probable between Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and that immediately following the marriage of their daughter, Consuelo, with the Duke of Marlborough a ceremony will unite the parents a second time in matrimony. The marriage of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt with the Duke of Marlborough is recognized as more the wish and desire of her father than of her mother, and this union has been used by the friends of both parents to bring about a happy understanding between them.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Consuelo, on Saturday went to call upon Bishop Littlejohn, with a view of arranging for the approaching marriage of the young people. The bishop christened and confirmed Miss Vanderbilt, and it is her wish that he assist Bishop Potter at the wedding. In the settlement of the marriage contracts the Duke of Marlborough is understood to have received $2,000,000, and an additional $10,000,000 was settled on Miss Consuelo.

**A Silent Appeal for Help.**

When your kidneys and bladder are inactive they are making a silent appeal for help. Don't disregard it, but with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters safely impel them to activity. They are in immediate danger, and it is foolhardiness to shut one's eyes to the fact. Be wise in time, too, if you experience manifestations of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation or nerve trouble. The Bitters before a meal adds zest to it.

# DEATH CAME FROM BEHIND.

**FATAL REAR END COLLISION AT ALTOONA ON THE P. R. R. HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH.**

## THREE TRAINMEN KILLED.

**Ten People, Employes and Passengers Were Seriously Injured.**

**LIVE NEWS FROM THREE STATES.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 16.—Three people killed and 10 badly injured sums up the results of a wreck on the Hollidaysburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad here at 6:40 o'clock this morning.

The dead are:

J. Q. WOODRING, brakeman, caught between two tank cars and crushed into an unrecognizable mass.

W. L. GOODMAN, fireman, crushed and scalded.

DAVID ARTHUR, engineer, died this evening at the hospital from injuries received on his engine.

The severely injured are:

HENRY BLACKBURN, fireman, cut about head and arms.

GEORGE TATE, fireman, badly bruised about body.

JAMES DAVIS, arm contused.

BENJAMIN WEYANDT, middle finger of right hand cut off and badly bruised.

WILLIAM JONES, knocked through a door, bruised and cut.

HARVEY BARNETT, cut about head.

MAIL CLERK BOSSLER, back hurt.

DANIEL HOOVER, baggageman, bruised by being thrown against milk cans.

HARRY COX, left hand cut.

WILLIAM DUFFERY, general bruises on the body.

The wreck occurred on the southern edge of the city, in a deep cut and during a dense fog, when it was impossible to see 10 yards ahead. A tank train crew, which had been securing water in a train of tank cars at Gaysport, near Hollidaysburg, had crossed a switch near Allegheny furnace, at the edge of this city, and the train had stopped in order that the switch might be set for the Henrietta accommodation, then eight minutes overdue. The tank train had just started when the accommodation train came rushing around a curve, dashing into the engine of the water train, it being in the rear. The engines were locked in a close embrace, the force of the impact standing them both on end, the fire boxes resting upon the ground and the front trucks standing high in the air.

Front Brakeman Woodring was caught between two of the tank cars and crushed to pieces, great patches of his flesh adhering to the end of one of the tanks after the mutilated body was taken away. Fireman Blackburn, of the passenger train, whose home is at Henrietta, was caught in the wreck of his engine and was also horrible mangled, being possibly fatally injured.

Engineer Arthur, one of the oldest and most trusted in the company's service, was also caught in the wrecked passenger engine. He was taken to the hospital and died to-night. Fireman Goodman, on the passenger train, was killed, one leg being cut off and his body being scalded from head to foot.

The passenger train was trying to make up lost time at the time of the accident. The force of the collision threw heavy tank cars from the track as though they were paper.

The cause of the accident will not be definitely known until the railroad officials investigate the matter. It seems, however, that no trouble sprung from a confusion of orders. The passengers on the northbound train were given a lively shaking up, but fortunately none was seriously injured. Both locomotives were demolished. None of the passenger coaches left the track, but three of them had most of the glass in the doors and windows broken. The front end of the mail car was also stove in. The three front cars of the water train were badly wrecked.

**A $25,000 Fire at Tidioute.**

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 16.—Fire at Tidioute this afternoon destroyed G. S. Hastings's livery stable and 13 other buildings. The arrival of the Warren fire department saved the town. The total loss is about $25,000. Partially insured. The following are the losses: G. H. Hastings, livery barn; Mrs. Davis, store and meat market; Copple and Gilfillian, blacksmith shops; Rescue hose house; J. W. Cole, two houses; Wm. Connors, house; the city lockup; A. Dunn, barn; F. McIntyre, blacksmith shop; Ed Barten, wagon works.

**The A. O. U. W. Selects Pittsburg.**

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 16.—The grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen to-day created Grand Receiver O. K. Gardner, of Pittsburg, a past grand master workman. The graded assessment plan was voted down at the afternoon session. It was decided to hold the next state convention in Pittsburg on the third Tuesday of October, 1896. It was also decided to reduce the $2,000 certificate to $1,000 and the per capita tax from $1 50 to 80 cents.

**Ten Men Injured.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 16.—Engineer David Holliday lost control of his engine while lowering 10 men into the Empire shaft to-day. The descending carriage struck violently at the bottom and the men were thrown about like straws. David Roderick and Robert Davis were injured seriously. Davis may die.

**A 2,000-Barrel Oil Well.**

FREMONT, O., Oct. 16.—A monster oil well has been struck on the Jacob Baker farm, in Scott township. For 72 hours it has spouted at the rate of 2,000 barrels a day, and shows no signs of letting up. An acre of ground surrounding the well, which has been dyked, is covered with oil a foot deep.

**Defied Hazers With a Gun.**

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Oct. 16.—This evening a member of the freshman class, named Miller, with a loaded revolver, cowed down members of the sophomore class who had assembled to haze him. Miller is from McDonald, and has repulsed several attempts to haze him. There is some talk of the whole college turning in to get the warlike student.

**Married His Divorced Wife.**

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 16.—B. V. H. Schultz, a son of the millionaire soap manufacturer Schultz, has been remarried to his divorced wife. He was reconciled in Chicago, where he was called to attend a daughter who had been bitten by a dog.

**Supreme Court to Visit Uniontown.**

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 16.—Judge Mestrezat, while in Pittsburg yesterday, invited the members of the supreme court to visit Fayette's capital, and they accepted. They will be tendered a reception here.

**Drought Causes a Shut-Down.**

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 16.—The Juniata shops of the Pennsylvania railroad company in this city were compelled to shut down to-day because of lack of water for the boilers.

**A Street Shooting at Meadville.**

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 16.—Edward Andre, a dry goods clerk, shot Sadie Dearborn, a sewing girl, in front of her home, on North Water street, this evening. The bullet lodged in her corset, and she was not hurt. Andre is a married man. He escaped.

## WOMEN HAVE A FIGHT.

**Encounter Between a Wife and a Widow at Steubenville.**

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 16.—Yesterday evening on Market street, Mrs. Margaret Culbertson, wife ex-Officer Culbertson, of this city, attacked Mrs. Jennie McSwiggen, a widow, also of this city, and dealt several blows. Mrs. McSwiggen ran into a store, followed by Mrs. Culbertson, and was struck again, when Mrs. McSwiggen drew a revolver and attempted to fire, but was prevented. Mrs. Culbertson claims Mrs. McSwiggen has stolen her husband. Mrs. McSwiggen was arrested to-day and fined $25 and costs for carrying concealed weapons, while Mrs. Culbertson was fined for assault and battery, and she and her two sons put under bonds to keep the peace.

## VISITED GIRL STUDENTS.

**Pittsburg U. P. Synod Combines Pleasure With Its Business.**

NEWVILLE, Pa., Oct. 16.—The Pittsburg synod of United Presbyterians today, after hearing the reports of W. W. Barr, D. D., of Philadelphia, secretary of the board of foreign missions, and A. C. Wallace, D. D., of Sewickley, of the board of church extension, paid a visit to the Wilson female college at Chambersburg. At the college dinner was served by the 300 lady students, and with the guests 400 were seated at one time. The evening service here was a conference on the revivals. Revs. Smiley, Wallace, Ross and Harsha, all of Pittsburg, were the speakers.

**News From Three States.**

The state home of the Odd Fellows, at Springfield, O., was opened with formal ceremonies yesterday.

The Y. M. C. A. of New Brighton has decided to rebuild its gymnasium, recently destroyed by fire.

Henry Woods, a Wheeling & Lake Erie brakemen, was fatally injured near Steubenville, O., yesterday.

Mrs. John Tryman, colored, was shot four times and fatally wounded by her husband at Coketon, W. Va.

Isaac Kincaid, of Vickery, Beaver county, is in jail charged with intent to kill William Grove, also of Vickery.

Frank Sabin, a merchant of Randolph, near Alliance, O., was fatally injured yesterday while trying to board a train.

Lizzie Long, of near Greensburg, Pa., tried to commit suicide by taking laudanum, but timely discovery will safe her life.

George Goss, the 11-year-old boy who has been committing so many robberies at New Brighton, Pa., has been sent to Morganza.

Dennis Taylor was struck and fatally injured by John Trainer at Parkersburg, W. Va. Both men are cartmen. Trainer is in jail.

Over 200 merchants of Parkersburg, W. Va., and vicinity have been fined for selling oleomargarine for creamery butter. One man's fine was $400.

Coroner Kring, of Beaver Falls, after an inquest, decided that Mrs. Mary Brown, the Polish woman believed to have been murdered, died from natural causes.

Ralph Van Hanler, of Meadville, Pa., charged with counterfeiting, was sent to jail in default of $1,500 bond. His father, William A., charged with the same crime, gave bail.

Jacob Drass, of Roaring Spring, and Michael Drass, of Duncanville, Blair county, merchants, were convicted yesterday of defrauding wholesale merchants of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Mr. Barrick, vice-president of the Twin Cities building and loan association of Pittsburg, is in the vicinity of Clearfield, Pa.,

# LIFE'S BURDENS MADE LIGHTER.

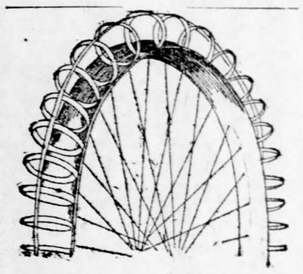
**DEVICES OF INVENTORS AND DISCOVERIES MADE BY SCIENTISTS.**

## FOR PLEASURE AND UTILITY.

**The Bicycle Still Being Improved by Clever Men.**

**A NEW VENTILATOR FOR CARS.**

The tire here illustrated has been patented by a Canadian. He claims, the Philadelphia "Times" says, that it may be ridden over tacks, glass and even razors, without fear of puncture. The invention consists of a series of elliptical steel springs set at



The New Tire.

right angles to the rim and riveted to it. A steel band passes round the outer circumference of the tire thus formed, which is in turn riveted to the springs, forming a strong, resilient and 'quick" tire. It may be covered with rubber to keep out dirt and water. It is said that several American firms have entered into negotiations for the use of this tire.

**Cutting Glass With Scissors.**

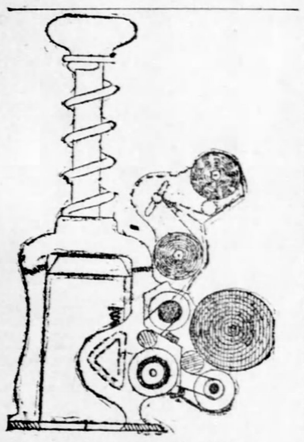
With an ordinary pair of scissors you may cut a sheet of glass a windowpane, for example, as easily as cardboard, declares the Philadelphia "Times." We have never known this statement to be made without its provoking an incredulous smile, for it seems an impossible thing. However, it is altogether possible; more than that, it is very easy to do, if you go about it in the right way. The accompanying illustration shows a man performing this apparently marvelous feat. He is standing by a tub of water, and is careful to keep the scissors and the glass both entirely under the water while he does the cutting. In this way he may cut the glass in straight lines or in

A Wonderful Performance.

curves, as he pleases, and without a break or a crack. The reason why the glass may be cut in that way is that the keeping of both it and the scissors under the water, without letting the smallest part of either appear above it, deadens the vibrations caused by the cutting, and there is, consequently, no break or crack except the cut. If you doubt the practicability of this rather unusual experiment, make it yourself.

**Will Save the Tongue.**

Several devices have been made within a few years for the purpose of affixing stamps to envelopes by machinery. Probably the simplest and the most compact scheme, the Philadelphia "Record" says, is that of two Canadians, James P. Mar-

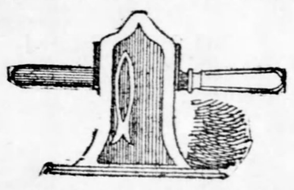


For Stamping Envelopes.

lin and William P. McFeat, both of Montreal. It is not much larger than an ordinary date stamp, but is a little more intricate in its mechanism. It is fed from a roll, the stamps having been arranged in a long strip and then run around a spool. A single thrust of the handle dampens the mucilage of the stamp, presses it to the paper and cuts it loose from the other. This operation is very quickly done, and the stamps can be fastened quite as fast as the envelopes can be supplied.

**To Clean Knives.**

The simple device shown in the accompanying illustration is said to be one of the

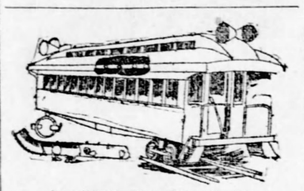


Cleaning and Polishing a Knife.

most effective knife-cleaners in use. It consists of two surfaces of emery pressing together, and all that is necessary is to draw the knife between them once or twice with the back down and the edge up. The action of the cleaner not only removes all discoloration, but leaves a polish on the blade.

**New Style Ventilator.**

A Philadelphia paper thinks the blessings and thanks of a whole generation of cold-catching people will go to the man that provides a railroad car with good ventilation without the annoying intervention of the "open-window fiend." The accompanying illustration shows an invention that seems adapted to the pur-

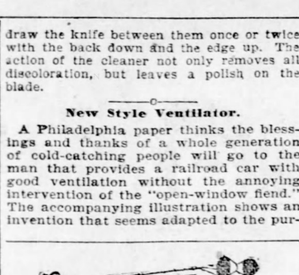


Car With New Ventilator.

pose. This ventilator, by the way, was devised by a man who has had charge of United States army hospitals, particularly as to ventilation, for many years. A ventilating pipe extends lengthwise through the coach near its roof, its opposite ends being bent outward and provided with funnel-shaped cowls, whose mouths are covered with wire netting. Inside the car the pipe has air outlets consisting of short tubes at whose outer ends are deflecting plates. Near one end of the pipe is a valve opened by the air moving in one direction and closed by an opposite current, while adjacent to this valve, near each end of the pipe, is a damper to regulate the air current. To permit the removal of cinders from the pipe, a collecting chamber is provided near each end with removable bottom covered by a screw cap. In the lower part of each car door is an air outlet having a covering of wire netting at one side and at the other side a hinged coverplate opening outward.

**The Iron Always Hot.**

A sadiron, by which it is possible to iron constantly hour after hour without changing or reheating, has been recently patented by a Yankee inventor. The



A Sad Iron Which Is Always Hot.

iron is self-heating. The handle comprises a reservoir designed to contain the oil fuel which is fed to a burner in the body of the iron. The flame is directed downward on the inner bottom of the iron, thus keeping it heated constantly.

**Artificial Silk.**

It appears that the Lehner process for producing silk by artificial means has been introduced in Bradford, England, and has been worked up in quite a variety of fabrics. The dyeing, weaving and finishing processes involved no special treatment is mentioned, and, unlike most vegetable fibers, this artificial silk can be dyed in all colors, the shades obtained excelling in brilliancy and delicacy those of the finest natural silk, and for softness and beauty of appearance the material is thought to equal the best Chinese and Italian silks; by its use, therefore, in combination with cotton, wool or natural silk, it is pointed out that brocaded and other ornamental and decorative results can be obtained which have hitherto been unattainable except by the employment of the finest trams, the expensiveness of these necessarily limiting their use for such purpose. Wood pulp, cotton or jute waste, etc., are in this new process, chemically digested, and the liquid product spun by a mechanical "silkworm" to a thread of even diameter throughout, in one uninterrupted and continuous process, with an unbroken and unlimited length. The same machine which draws the threads from the liquid also twists them in any desired number into the requisite "count" or thickness of yarn, and, contrary to the natural article, the production of the artificial substance is entirely independent of climate, temperature, special soil, etc.

**For Extinguishing Lamplight.**

An ingenious mechanism has been devised by a Providence inventor, namely, an attachment for extinguishing with facility the light of a kerosene burner. In this arrangement the act of turning down the burning wick causes the device to swing across the upper end of the wick tube and wick automatically to extinguish the flame and at the same time shut off the supply of oxygen of the air, and thus prevent the wick from smoking, as well as preventing it, to a great extent, from being charred or crusted over. It also reduces the height of the extinguisher, so that the wick need only be raised a comparatively short distance in order to clear it, thus at the same time rendering the flame steadier, since it prevents the intermittent ignition of the gas generated beneath it. It is, briefly, an extinguisher plate, consisting of a single piece of flat sheet metal having two shoulders, a tongue and two projecting ears, the latter arranged at right angles with the extinguisher plate, and adapted to lie close to each edge of the blaze. The burner has the usual parts, a flat wick tube, a perforated base plate, through which the tube extends, means of raising and lowering the wick, a hinged top, and spring clips for holding the chimney in position.

**A Balloon Aids Science.**

The science of atmospheric pressures has been the subject of various and valuable experiments by Prof. Ashman at Charlottenburg, near Berlin. Recently there was sent up a small balloon provided with improved automatic registering apparatus designed to reproduce automatically the figures indicated by the barometer and thermometer at various heights. The balloon, it is related, first started off in a northeast direction, veered suddenly to the northwest, and finally landed in good condition in the district of Zvornik, on the Servo-Bosnian frontier, after a voyage of 11 hours; and since the distance between the two points is about 600 miles, the velocity of the balloon was, without counting curves, nearly 60 miles an hour. At the moment of starting the thermometer marked 17 degrees, and the barometer stood at 764 mm. The extreme figures noted by the apparatus during the voyage were, for the temperature, 52 degrees, and for the barometric pressure 85 mm., this latter reading denoting an altitude of some 10 miles and 546 feet, such low pressures, it is stated, not having been suspected hitherto at the altitude above named.

**Fate of a Dreamer.**

He studied the skies
Till his weary eyes
Seemed almost ready to burst;
And he "hummed and hawed,"
Till his stomach gnawed
With the pangs of hunger and thirst.

But the truth stood out
In the world about;
"Ah, lost are the dreamers who shirk;"
And, filled with his dreams
Of a thousand schemes,
He was cruelly driven to work.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# GRAND SCENERY NEAR PITTSBURG.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE FAR-FAMED SLIPPERY ROCK CREEK CANON.**

## SEVEN MILES OF GRADEUR.

**A Primitive Furnace Which Ought to Be in Schenley Park.**

**A RESORT FOR LOCAL ARTISTS.**

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

Forty-three miles from Pittsburg on the line of the Pittsburg & Western railroad lies the little country village of North Sewickley. Here the traveler who is out on a sight-seeing expedition should leave the cars and follow the old abandoned roadbed which skirts the gorge of the wild Connoquenessing creek all the way down to the mouth of the Slippery Rock, a stream which is famous among lovers of the grand and picturesque in nature.

On the way down through the hemlock shaded miniature canon some magnificent scenery is presented. Rugged frowning cliffs lean threateningly over the pathway and dark, mysterious looking caverns are formed by the openings between the massive rocks which are piled pell mell at the bottom of the cliffs. A wealth of ferns and frost tinted foliage covers everything, and even the moss on the rocks shows the variegated colors that vegetation assumes when it is first touched by the magic wand of the frost king. Down in the depths of the deep rock-walled valley the restless stream sweeps along, dashing its swift current over the opposing rocks and sending up to the drooping pines its never ceasing complaints.

Near the ancient-looking mill, with its mossy roof and crumbling walls, you may stand and see the setting sun look down through the gorge, flinging its crimson rays along the broken surface of the troubled stream. The roar of the rapids rises above the murmur of the October wind as it sweeps through the interlacing branches. At the head of these rapids three young girls of Allegheny lost their lives five years ago while trying to cross the stream in an old boat which was carried down by the swift waters.

A few miles lower down you come to the mouth of the famous Slippery Rock. This rapid mountain stream enters the Connoquenessing at right angles, and both rivers mingle their waters in a deep, wide crystal pool before the journey to the Beaver is commenced. Ascending the Slippery Rock two miles, you reach the quaint old village of Wurtemburg. Some pioneer resident of Lawrence county, who had the remembrance of his boyhood days in the German city still fresh in his memory, probably suggested the name. The sleepy village nestles at the foot of an enormous wooded hill, which throws its sombrous shadow clear across the narrow valley. From Wurtemburg the swift, clear stream can be followed by taking a sandy road, which leads toward the northeast. Every mile brings into view new and interesting scenery.

Three miles north of the first bridge the channel of the Slippery Rock is contracted between sandstone walls lined with hemlocks, and higher up the hills appear heavily wooded, suggesting to the sportsman a plenitude of game. The narrow terraces are covered with evergreen, and one every clear spot wild roses may be seen in bloom in the proper season. In the early spring the dogwood and juneberry trees may be seen with their myriads of white blossoms. Small side streams come dancing down from the heights and fling their silvery veil of spray over every opposing barrier, till, finally, they join the larger stream in a sheer jump from some mossy rock, making a picturesque cascade.

A few miles farther up the gorge the character of the scenery assumes a sudden and remarkable change. The sandstone walls rise higher, the channel is more contracted, while far above your head the branches of the tall hemlocks almost meet from trees on the opposite sides of the canon, and a sombrous, shadowy gloom eternally prevails. These higher cliffs are the beginning of the far-famed Slippery Rock gorge, which is well known to many Pittsburg artists. The gorge is six or seven miles long, and the sandstone walls have an average height of 90 feet. The rugged aspect of the scenery is due to a curious geological freak.

In most other parts of the state the Connoquenessing sandstone and the Homewood and Tionesta sandstone are widely separated by shale and limestone intervals, but at the place we are describing the interval is lacking and both rocks come together, forming a massive sandrock formation from 80 to 100 feet thick. At the close of the glacial epoch the Slippery Rock, which in pre-glacial times flowed through another channel passing through New Castle, was diverted from its original course, and added by the impulse of a tremendous flood, cut a new channel down through the great rocks which represent the base of the bituminous coal measures. At places the abrupt cliffs are replaced by steep slopes, with huge detached moss-covered rocks piled from top to bottom in the wildest confusion, forming numerous caves and natural chambers. The great hemlocks are precariously rooted on many of the almost bare rocks, and it is curious to note how their roots twine about and cling to every angular projection like monster snakes trying to secure a hold to keep themselves from falling. At almost every step you take in some parts of this gorge you are startled by the sudden whir of the grouse, and with marvelous steering power you see the noble game-bird going off like a brown feathery projectile shot from a rifled cannon, and dodging right and left to avoid the limbs and tree trunks. A collision with anything solid would crush the bird into a shapeless mass, but nature has given him a most wonderful steering apparatus that enables him to travel 100 miles an hour through the almost impenetrable thickets.

As you ascend the gorge the scenery becomes wilder at every step. The stream is contracted between great rocks and is constantly battling with the barriers that line its way. From foam and flake and roaring, rushing rapids, it changes suddenly to a clear, swirling pool of great depth, where the finest bass and pike make their homes. If, when the water is clear, you stand on an elevation and look down into the depths you will be rewarded by a sight that is enough to make every drop of sporting blood in your veins tingle with excitement. Five-pound bass may be seen motionless in the water but always on the alert. The country people say they will not touch a hook, and that owing to the rocks and the depth of the water they cannot be speared or seined. Occasionally you will see the smaller fish and minnows jumping above the water, and rushing away apparently in the greatest terror. A sudden swirl in the still water directs your attention to the spot in time to perceive the long, willowy form of the pike in pursuit of his prey. See how the tiger of the deep passes through his native element swift as the arrow shot from a strong bow!

The clear, pure water of this stream forms a haven for the finny tribes driven from the Connoquenessing and Beaver rivers by the wholesale pollution of those streams by the manufacturing establishments at New Castle and Ellwood.

As you ascend the stream from the pool where the fishes can be seen, a faint sound of falling water is heard, growing louder as you approach a gap in the canon walls. The noise is caused by a cataract, a little stream making a sheer plunge from the face of the cliff 50 feet above, and leaping into a deep, dark pool amid a scene of the wildest grandeur. For want of a better descriptive name the early oil well drillers called this place "Hell's Hollow." The first word in the name was used a great deal by the old drillers, and they imagined it had a special fitness as a descriptive term for all wild-looking places and contrary things.

Not far from the cataract is a high rock leaning out over the creek, which is called "Brady's Leap." According to tradition, it was from that rock that the famous Indian fighter jumped when closely pursued by savages and escaped with his life. Following along the side of the rapid stream you come to Forest Mill. Here an old grist mill is perched on a great rock, and a noisy mill dam and rustic water wheel close by form a true Alpine picture. The "rusty, dusty" miller stands at the door and is ready to welcome you to his home on the hilltop in case you desire to take dinner.

Leaving the road which crosses the creek on a high wooden bridge you find great difficulty in clambering over the slippery stones. You think the stream has been aptly named because every flat rock appears to have been greased so as to make the way dangerous for pedestrians. Speaking about the name of the stream reminds one of how it received such an appropriate appellation. Hon. Obed Edson, of Sinclairville, N. Y., who is well known as a contributor of many interesting historical articles published in the periodicals, tells us that when Colonel Broadhead made his famous march to the lake region one of his troopers had his canteen broken by the fall of the horse on which he was riding. The animal slipped on the stones while crossing the creek, and the steam was called Slippery Rock.

At Rose Point, a few miles above the mill, stands the old Stonertown charcoal furnace. Here in the fifties, and even as late as 1860, the timber of the adjoining forests and the iron ore of the hills were utilized to make charcoal iron. The old furnace is fast crumbling to decay. What better relic than this could be placed in Schenley park? It would show the people of the greatest iron manufacturing city in the world how metal was first made in the Pittsburg district. Not far from the furnace is Muddy Creek falls. Here the last named creek, which is a considerable stream, falls over a small cliff with a roar that can be heard half a mile. The scene at this place is wild, and charming beyond description. It is doubtful if the Great Smoky mountains or the Blue ridge of Virginia can show any spot of surpassing grandeur.

North of this place the creek begins to widen again, after a passage through one of the most picturesque chasms in the state. North of the cliffs the valley spreads out, and rich farming lands are to be seen. It is in the vicinity of the head of the gorge that the channel of the Slippery Rock through which it flowed previous to the glacial epoch has been noticed. A journey through the region here described will repay any lover of the grand and beautiful in nature at the trouble and expense of the short journey.

T. E. MALONE.

## USED BY THE ANARCHISTS.

**Fulminate of Mercury, a Treacherous and Powerful Explosive.**

Fulminate of mercury, which, an exchange says, is used by European anarchists in the manufacture of their bombs, is one of the most treacherous and powerful explosives known to science. Heretofore it has been employed in percussion caps and as a detonator for nitro-glycerine preparations. It explodes when subjected to a slight shock or to heat, and not a few expert chemists since its English inventor, Howard, have been seriously injured or killed while preparing or experimenting with it.

In France some years ago the celebrated chemist Barruel was manipulating this dangerous product in a heavy agate mortar, when his attention was suddenly distracted and he let the pestle down with a little less care than ordinary. The explosion which followed almost literally blew the mortar to dust, and it tore Barruel's hand from his wrist. Another distinguished chemist, Bellot, was blinded and had both hands torn off while experimenting with fulminate of mercury. Justin Leroy, a French expert in the manufacture of explosives, was one day engaged with this compound in a damp state, in which condition it was supposed to be harmless. It exploded with such force, however, that nothing of M. Leroy, that was recognizable could afterward be found.

An English chemist named Hennell, while manufacturing a shell for military use, into the composition of which fulminate of mercury entered, was also blown literally to atoms, and the fragments of the building where he was conducting his experiments, were scattered for hundreds of feet in every direction.

# REDDY WRIGHT, HIS ROMANCE.

**THE STORY OF HIS ESCAPADES, REFORMATION, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.**

## CHAMPION GIN DRINKER.

**A Good Printer, Too, When He Would Work.**

**WIDOW LOOK HIS ONLY LOVE.**

St. Louis Republic.

"Whenever I drink gin, as I am doing now," said the colonel, "I am reminded of Reddy Wright. He was the best gin drinker that ever faced the flag. I guess I never told you about the romance of Reddy Wright.

"This Reddy Wright was a printer, one of the old vintage that figured up the national debt on the basis of how much booze it would buy at 10 cents a throw, and cut his hair with a knife and fork. He was an inveterate tramp. I guess he set type in his time in all the big newspaper offices in the country, and about half the small ones. It used to be his proud boast that he had sped the leaden messengers of thought in every place from north to south and east to west on this continent that the foot of mortal man had trod. He used to say that he had rowed a skiff on the turbid bosom of the wild Atlantic and washed his feet in the limpid waters of the great Pacific, but this last assertion was often seriously disputed. He was of good family, had received an excellent education, and was possessed of a flow of language that would put a gas well to shame. Being somewhat deaf, he became impressed early in life with the idea that everybody else had bad receivers of sound, and he used to talk like a man calling for the police. Having a high-pitched, peculiar sort of a voice, that sounded something like a man suffering with the asthma practicing on a piccolo, he generally made his presence apparent as soon as he arrived. To hear Reddy Wright calling for a chew of tobacco in a crowded composing room about half an hour before time for closing up the forms was worth more than the price of admission.

"Some time in his life Reddy's front name had been Dave, but it was shifted in the cut to Reddy, and I guess nine people out of ten that knew him had no more idea his name was Dave than anything else. I believe he forgot it himself, because one time when he went to vote and they couldn't find the name 'Reddy Wright,' on the register, Reddy swore with all the volubility and force imaginable that some sneaking, underhanded, contemptible plutocrat was trying to cheat him out of his franchise. The clerk didn't know him, but suggested that one David Wright was registered.

"'David, h——l!' screamed Reddy, 'he's some ringer.'

"No sooner had he said it than it occurred to him that his front name was Dave, as I said before. He felt so good about calling himself a ringer that he put on a sub that night and wound up in the workhouse.

"Reddy had a way when he was drunk, which was always, of mixing up technical phrases, known only to printers, with the ordinary conversations of plain English-speaking people, in a manner that was excruciatingly funny to those who understood it, and seperately idiotic to those who did not. I mind one night after the paper was out the gang was in a saloon drinking beer, eating lunch, freeing Ireland and criticising the editor. Reddy had just bought a round, which was on the bar, and was proposing a toast of a smallpox character when one of the crowd, a printer, accidentally spilled his suds all over the bar.

"'Here,' remarked Reddy, as if he were talking to a man on the ground from the roof of a high building, 'that ain't right. I submit to you gentlemen here assembled that no man has a right to pi such a precious thing as beer.'

"'If you don't shut up,' replied the man who had spilled his beer, 'I'll pi your face.'

"Reddy used to land in his home town about once a year and stay about a month. Then he would go out on the road again, and nobody would ever hear a word from him until the next time he 'lit.' Only twice had Reddy ever communicated with his home. The first time he was in a little country town away out west. Winter was coming on, and his wardrobe was not as extensive as it should have been in more ways than one. The editor of the little weekly he was working on was in a bad way financially, and it used to hustle him to hold of enough money to keep Reddy in gin. Reddy knew it would do no good to write home for coin, so he cast about for an idea. He found one. He went to the telegraph office and sent a telegram to his brother, a wealthy man, informing him that David Wright, aged 35, printer, had just died, destitute, and asking what disposition should be made of the remains. To this telegram he signed the name of the editor. The brother wired back to send the remains home. Dave took the editor into his confidence, and the editor wired back that freight on corpses must be prepaid, and asked for $50. The brother wired the $50; Dave gave the editor $10 of it and caught the first train for Denver. When he got there he wired his brother, collect—always collect—a message, about 70 words long, to the effect that some unprincipled scoundrel down in Nebraska was circulating a rumor to the effect that he was dead. He begged his brother not to believe any such stories, and assured him he was very much alive, which he was.

"Another time, later, Reddy was broke away down in the swamps of Mississippi and wired home to the president of the local typographical union, of which he was a member, that a man carrying a card showing him to be a printer from Union 69, or whatever it was, named Reddy Wright, had been run over and killed by a train, and asking what disposition to make of the remains. He signed a fictitious name to it and awaited a reply. It came as follows:

"John Jones, Natchiboguns, Miss.:

"'Touch a match to the remains. If he's Reddy Wright they'll burn hip.'

"The message was signed by the president of the union. When Reddy got home from that trip he said he never had anything happen to him that came so close to breaking his heart as that telegram. He said it was the most cruel thing that ever hit the wire.

"Reddy's romance began a few years ago when he took the Keeley cure. I was working in Reddy's home town that time on a little afternoon paper of which Reddy was foreman. We had three printers, two journeyman and a 'two-thirder,' and Reddy used to set up the ads. He was one of the best job printers I ever saw, and our ads looked better than the ads in any other paper in town. But Reddy was as unreliable as a policeman's testimony. Just about the day the boss would hustle out and get a good ad, contracting to have it set up a certain way, Reddy would show up missing. I would chase out and search the saloons for him, find him and take him to the office, where he would drown us in eloquent excuses. Then he would set up the ad, and it generally looked like a wall paper pattern after he got through with it.

"At that time the Keeley cure fad was strong. Some of the most notorious drunkards in town had gone down to Dwight and come back with their appetites too dead to hold an inquest on. Whenever one of them would land in town I would make a note of it in the paper, and then Reddy and I would take a drink and revile the men who couldn't stop when they wanted to. I guess there was nobody in the world more surprised than I when the boss proposed to pay all expenses if Reddy would take the Keeley cure, and Reddy took him up. We put Reddy on the train one night so drunk the conductor wanted him put in the baggage car, and started him off for Dwight. In a month he came back cured.

"He was the most annoying man when he got back you ever saw. He wouldn't go up to the Keeley club room and swap horrible reminiscences with the other reformed drunkards. He used to hang around saloons frequented by people who didn't take much stock in the Keeley cure and talk about its advantages. He had a way of taking some young fellow off to one side and pointing out to him the horrible finish he was saving up for himself. He made such an unmitigated nuisance of himself that he was soundly licked two or three times, but that did him no good. Neither did it help matters to try to guy him, because he could guy back harder than anybody. There was some talk of taking him out and throwing him in the river with his pockets full of rocks when there was a change in Reddy.

"I walked into our little composing room one morning to register a kick about something, and found the printers in a trance and the 'two-thirder' in a fit. When I looked at Reddy I saw the reason for it, and fainted away myself. Reddy had on a clean white shirt, a collar and a necktie, and had submitted his hair to the mowers of a barber.

"That clean shirt was an event in the history of the town that ranked with the semi-centennial anniversary of its foundation and Germania day. I deemed it of enough importance to celebrate, so I wrote an ode to the shirt nearly a column long, which Reddy said was the best stuff he ever read. He had it set up in long primer, with a slug head and set a fancy border around it.

"A couple of days after that I was sitting at my desk writing a roast on the city council because they wouldn't order certain improvements in the alley back of the boss' house, when Reddy came in, pulled a chair up close to mine and expectorated about a pint of tobacco juice in my wastebasket. He had on a new suit of clothes that didn't fit him, and his shoes were shined. I knew he had polished them himself, because the toes shone like a new tin pan, and when the sparkle decreased back to the heels, where the color of the leather was a dull brown. He had on one of those run-around stand-up collars which he wasn't used to wearing, and his neck was as stiff as though he had a brace in it. His red hair, pretty scant on top, was combed carefully, and I could smell hair oil and perfume on him. He had had his long mustache harrowed out smooth and the ends of it were waxed. Altogether he was a wonderful sight, and his thin, freckled face was as red as his necktie, and that looked like a case of scarlet fever.

"Reddy still sat for some time chewing tobacco and depositing the juice in large quantities in my waste basket, until I reminded him that our stock of life preservers was short, and that the sanctum wasn't a bathhouse, anyhow. Reddy blushed redder than ever, and then remarked in a tone of voice that could be heard to the court house:

"'Say, you know Mrs. Look, don't you?'

"I heard suppressed laughter from the composing room, and I was on in a moment. Dave was mashed on Mrs. Look.

"Of course I knew Mrs. Look. Everybody in town knew Mrs. Look. She was the divorced wife of a doctor who had graduated from four inebriate asylums, and was at that time taking a preparatory course for another term. She used to dress like a garden of peonies and paint her face like Sitting Bull. Tall and thin and spare, she was the homeliest woman in the state, and everything about her was false, teeth, hair, eyebrows, form and everything. She also had rheumatism in one of her arms, and was the mother of five children.

"'Reddy,' says I, 'I confess I do know Mrs. Look when I hear her coming. What about her?'

"'That's what I want to ask you,' says Reddy. 'You see, I've been a roving man, never having a settled place of abode for any length of time. The idea of settling down and marrying a female never occurred to me. I've been figuring on it, though, ever since I came back from Dwight, and now I've concluded it's the best thing I can do. I'm getting old, and if I don't get married pretty soon it won't be much use. Now, this Mrs. Look seems to me to be about the proper edition. I know she's as homely as a woodcut, that her nose looks like an old wooden quoin, and that her general appearance reminds a man of a shooting stick. I don't care much for that myself, though, because I ain't near as good a looker as I used to be myself. You see, she's had plenty of married experience, and I haven't, so I figure that would be an advantage. Those kids are the only obstacle. They remind me of a barrel of bad ink. However, I've figured that out, too. If she had the kids alone I wouldn't think of marrying her, but she's got $1,800. Now, you've had lots of female experience, and I want to ask you, on the square, if you don't think it would be a good idea for me to get married.'

"When I recovered from my astonishment I told him I thought it would, reserving in my own mind the thought that I wouldn't marry her if I was blind and paralyzed and she had $18,000,000. Reddy went back to work, and he whistled all day. The next morning he showed up and told me he was engaged.

"It was about four months between Reddy's engagement and his marriage, and during that time he and Mrs. Look kept very much to themselves. The only time they were seen together in public was one night when they attended Louis James's performance of "Virginius" at the opera house. In the second act, while the house was as still as a church, admiring a great scene on the stage, Mrs. Look leaned over and whispered something to Reddy. Reddy replied in the same tone of voice he used in ordinary conversation, and his every word was heard all over the opera house. From what he said Mrs. Look had said something risque, as the French say, because his language made the actors blush. The funny part of it was that he did not realize that everybody in the house heard him, and Mrs. Look realized it painfully. She whispered something else to Reddy.

"'Come off!' he howled back. 'I paid a dollar-fifty for these two seats and I'm going to see the show out.'

"Reddy was bound to marry Mrs. Look, and he did.

"They went to Chicago on a bridal trip, intending to be gone a week, and they took all the children with them. The printers hired a brass band and gave him a royal send-off. Much to my surprise he reported for work again in two days.

"He didn't say anything for two or three hours and I didn't ask him anything. I knew he would talk in time. I took notice while waiting that he had on the same shirt he was married in, because of some tobacco juice stains on the bosom I remembered from the wedding. Just before noon Reddy came into the sanctum and exploded. Stripped of profanity his say was as follows:

"'Well, it's all over. The romance of my life is busted. It cost me pretty near $500 to get married and furnish a house for my bride and her offspring, and now I find I got the double cross. The day we got to Chicago I tried to touch her for $50, and she didn't have a cent. I instituted inquiries, and found her reputed $1,800 like salary day on a bankrupt paper—not there. She never had $1,800. A revelation like that is enough to knock the romance out of any man if he was loaded with it. We came right back, and on the way she had the gall to say it made no difference about the $1,800, because I had her. I don't want her unless I own a museum. You ought to see her with her make-up off. She looks like an ossified woman. On the level, I'd feel just as good if I had married a policeman.'

"Of course I sympathized with Reddy, and everybody else did. The boss thought he would take to drink, but he didn't. He just buckled down to feed Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Look's five kids, and grew wan and haggard in the attempt. His married life was a comedy to people on the outside, but considerable of a tragedy to Reddy.

"One morning he sat in the office quietly, looking like he had been run over by a fire engine. He told me his troubles at once.

"'The coarsest men I know,' he said, 'are brakemen. My married life has been such an imitation of the hearthstone of hell that I don't go home at night until I have to. Last night I went home when I thought I had to, and I met a man in the hall. I asked him who he was, and he said it was none of my damn business. Then he soaked me. I know he was a brakeman, because I smelled oil and smoking car on him. After he got through soaking me he threw me downstairs and out in the street and locked the door. I slept all night at a hotel, and I can't say I'm sorry, but that fellow was the gayest man on short acquaintance I ever got mixed up with.'

"Reddy never went back to live with his wife. He sent our office boy up after his clothes, and his wife chased the boy with a flat iron and a broom. Then Reddy sued for a divorce and got it. The day the decree was granted I wrote a short item about it and Reddy saw it on the galley. He took it up and added a couple of lines to it on his own responsibility. The lines were:

"'This closes the only romance in the life of Reddy Wright.'"

# PROF. WEED BECOMES ENTHUSIASTIC.

1—Prof. Weed, the botanist—Ladies, you should not be content with a superficial knowledge of this great science. You should go below the surface, so to speak. Water plants are very interesting.

2—Let me illustrate!

3—Chorus from the ladies—A beautiful illustration, professor.
Prof. Weed—Wait a moment ladies, I'm not through yet.

4—Now, as I said, this is an interesting plant. When I was down there I cut the stem off at the roots with my jackknife.

# WHO KNOWS HOW PLANTS FEED?

**THE THEORY OF GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURISTS IS DISPUTED BY FOSTER.**

## FUNCTIONS OF SOIL AND AIR.

**Value of Irrigation and Fertilizers a Point in Controversy.**

**FORECASTS OF STORM WAVES.**

Correspondence of The Post.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 9.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 13th to 17th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 18th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 19th, great central valleys the 20th to 22d and eastern states the 23d. Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 18th, great central valleys the 20th and eastern states the 22d. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 21st, great central valleys the 23d and eastern states the 25th. Temperature, rainfall and droughts will probably not go to extremes as much during the last half as during the first half of October. West of the upper Mississippi river excessive snows may be expected in December.

"The breathing pores allow the entrance into the plant of air and certain gases, which, through the intercellular spaces, come in contact with every cell. The intercellular spaces and the larger and older vessels are usually filled with air. The cells, however, are so closely in touch that water and whatever is in solution may pass readily from cell to cell by diffusion."

The above quotation is from the scientific report of the vegetable doctors in Secretary Morton's "Year Book" for 1894, and these are the same doctors who declare that vegetation gets all its water from the soil through the roots. How is it that plants inhale the air through the pores in the leaves and yet do not draw in also the moisture that the air always carries with it?

Would it not be more in sympathy with the demands of our reasoning faculties to say that when the air is hot and dry it enters the vegetable pores, absorbs and carries off the moisture by evaporation, leaving the plant in a wilted condition, and when the air is laden with moisture it enters the plants through their pores, as stated by these doctors, and deposits the surplus moisture?

Secretary Morton's chief vegetable doctor completely gives his case away in the following: "When the pores are open, as they usually are in bright light, there is free access of the gases in the air to the starch manufacturing cells of the leaf. One of the gases, carbon dioxide, taken in this way is the main ingredient of starch and sugar, and, in fact, furnishes the material which makes up the larger per cent of the dry weight of the plant. Vegetable physiologists are agreed that the main purpose of the pores is the admission of this gas, and one other, oxygen, to the working cells of the leaf."

In the above and preceding quotations these orthodox scientific experiment farmers admit that the plants receive air, gases, starch and sugar from the atmosphere through the pores in the leaves, and that these make up the larger per cent of the dry weight of the plants.

If the plants gather all these materials from the atmosphere, where is the necessity for inventing the fiction that they suck their water from the soil?

The starch and the sugar must be largely saturated with water before they can enter the plant through its pores. These vegetable doctors, as heretofore quoted, say that 310 parts of moisture must be evaporated by the plant in order to form one part of the dry material that makes up the plant.

If, as they state, the dry material comes from the air, what need is there for bringing 310 times as much water from the soil through the roots and plating it in contact with the starch and sugar only to be evaporated again in order to deposit the solid material?

Their theory is a fiction, a failure and must break down. The sap does not rise in vegetation but flows downward. Electric currents flow from the leaves through the stems and roots into the soil. This fact is admitted by all who have investigated the subject. Electric currents carry gross matter, and by placing these facts together the necessity of moisture in the soil is readily understood. The moisture regulates the electric currents, and fertilizers are useless except for that purpose.

There is no such thing as plant food in the soil; it is all in the atmosphere. There is no such thing as a worn out soil. Put the soil in condition to hold the requisite amount of moisture and it will produce as much as it ever did. Pure sand with no vegetable or animal matter in it and no mineral fertilizers, will produce the best of crops if the water supply is properly regulated.

These scientific agricultural experimenters tell us we must have different soils for different crops. If they could give up the fiction that vegetation sucks its moisture from the soil they might then be induced to begin at the other end of the subject where they would learn that one kind of vegetation demands stronger electric currents than others; that the amount of moisture in the soil regulates the force of these currents and that the condition of the soil regulates the amount of moisture.

Undertow irrigation, subsoil plowing and the iron fertilizer will regulate the moisture where there is enough rainfall. Undertow irrigation and subsoiling will prevent the serious effects of droughts where there is a good subsoil and a proper quantity of the iron fertilizer will then regulate the force of the currents. Where overflow artesian wells can be made undertow irrigation is not so necessary.

The question as to whether sap in vegetation runs up or down is a very important one. It involves two great principles in agriculture, one of which is that plant food comes from the soil, the other that it comes from the atmosphere. If the former, then the plant food must be put into the soil in order that it may be carried by water into the plant, and if the latter the regulation of moisture in the soil, so as to secure proper electric currents, becomes the great question.

If plant food comes from the atmosphere and is carried into the plant by currents of electricity the iron fertilizer becomes very important, and by its use a much less quantity of water will be necessary to produce good crops.

These questions are of vast importance everywhere, especially in arid countries and where fertilizers are used.

Two systems of agriculture, radically differing, are involved in these questions and to agriculture they are of no less importance than was that of the circulation in the blood to the practice of medicine in 1628.

W. T. FOSTER.

## OFFICIAL SECRETS, INDEED.

**Every Man Has His Price and There Are None.**

Pearson's Weekly.

"There is not the slightest doubt whatever," said an exadmiralty official of high standing, to one of our staff, "that official secrets are regularly sold by government officers, both in the case of our own country—much as loyal Britons may detest the thought of this—and in that of others. I often chuckle not a little when I read about the mysterious explosives and instruments of war, the secret which is so jealously guarded by continental governments.

"We know perfectly well what these latter are about, have drawings and full information—whether it be right or wrong—supplied to us regularly, and so they have in regard to us. A good many people seem to regard paid government spies as, in a great measure, a part of the state machinery of the past age; in reality, they never were commoner than they are now. And the axiom which had it that every man has a price is, perhaps, more true of officials than of any other class of men.

"You, doubtless, as a journalist, know that secrets of a usually harmless nature are supplied to the papers; but it will surprise you to learn that I have over and over again known officers whose first intimation of their appointment to a new station has come from the tradesmen who supply 'fits' adapted to various climates, and these intimations have come several weeks before the appointments were posted at the admiralty. This shows how rife the giving of information is."

## SHE TOOK HIS LIFE.

**Not as He Desired, but It Put an End to Him.**

New York Sun.

He was a theatric lover, and she didn't like his style a little bit.

He was constant in his devotion, however, and that made matters worse.

She had tried gentle means to get rid of him, but he had disregarded them with painful persistency.

In this moment of her desperation he felt it incumbent upon him to propose to her, as men under similar circumstances so often do.

Which they wouldn't if they had any sense at all.

"Dear one," he exclaimed, hurling himself tragically at her feet, "I love you. My life is yours. Will you take it?"

She did not look like a murderess.

"Mr. Singleton," she responded with calm deliberation, "I will."

He gazed at her rapturously.

"Don't do that," she begged, drawing back from him as if in horror, "I have taken your life, as you requested me to do, and you are henceforth to all intents and purposes dead."

He seemed dazed.

"I do not, Mr. Singleton," she continued, turning aside, "desire to have a dead person in the house, and if you do not go away at once I shall ring for an ambulance and have you removed to the morgue."

Then the dreadful situation in which his own precipitate folly had placed him was revealed, and he removed himself with promptness and dispatch.

**Secret of Success.**

Broke, broke, broke,
By the sad

# The Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895.


Talk about the Wilson tariff wrecking iron and steel manufactures, the capacity for making pig iron in this country has now reached 200,000 tons per week for the 229 furnaces in blast. This is an increase of 50,000 tons, as compared with the output of October, 1894, and represents a full year under the Wilson tariff. It puts the United States in the lead of all other iron-producing countries.

Here is news for Governor McKinley from his own section of Ohio, where he is wont to preach calamity as inseparable from tariff reform. A dispatch from Youngstown says "the shipment of 500 tons of wash-metal product, which has just been made to England by the Youngstown steel company, 'is the first consignment of a large order, and in sending this metal to the old country Youngstown's industries competed against the world.'" And all this under the Wilson tariff.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, who is presumed to know the purposes of the party leaders of the senate, says it is very improbable that the Republicans will attempt to reorganize the senate, and that they will make no alliance with the Populists for that purpose. He thinks there will be a compromise arrangement between the Democrats and Republicans by which the minor offices and committees will be divided. The purpose of Senator Sherman, who is as sly as Major Bagstock, is evident. He wishes to relieve his party of the responsibility of all congressional action in the coming presidential campaign. That being the case, what will the party run their canvass on? They must propose something, and fortify it by acts in congress. They cannot run the campaign on a non-existent panic.

The American banking association now in session at Atlanta always furnishes in the papers read before it matter for the serious consideration of all interested in public finances. The present session so far has been distinguished by a very general approval of Secretary Carlisle's plan for the gradual retirement of the demand notes, which are the prolific cause of much of the trouble in the public treasury. But we apprehend it will take a great deal of education very generally diffused to make the people content with the wise policy of withdrawing non-interest bearing indebtedness and substituting for it an issue of interest-bearing bonds. We believe it will have to be done eventually, and financial affairs will not rest on a sound basis until it is done. Both parties have sins in this respect to repent of and remedy.

A crash is expected in London and Paris in South African mining shares, and it may shake business confidence throughout the world. There is hardly anything in financial history equaling the speculative craze in these shares. They almost parallel John Law and the South Sea bubble. Settlement day cannot be long postponed in the "Kaffirs," as they are called on the London and Paris exchanges. There are already signs of a break. The total investment in the South African gold mines at the par value of shares is over $250,000,000, while the present selling price of the shares, under the influence of the boom, has reached the enormous total of $1,100,000,000. Putting the gold yield for the year at outside figures ($41,000,000), and deducting the average cost of working the mines, as ascertained, the net average profit on this yield of gold would be less than 1 per cent on the selling value of the shares. This is a ridiculous return on the investment, and marks the nearness of the crisis.

The candidates for the succession to Senator Cameron whose names have been formally put forth are all Philadelphians, and present a remarkable collection of corporation millionaires, journalists, lawyers and dry goods merchants. In the order of their present and probable future standing the aspirants are set down as follows: George S. Graham, district-attorney; John Russell Young, journalist; John Wanamaker, ex-postmaster-general; Peter N. B. Widener, capitalist; Charles Emory Smith, editor. Because of Senator Quay's occasional residence in the western part of the state, the candidate of the Republicans will probably hail from eastern Pennsylvania, and most likely from Philadelphia. It is a little remarkable that all the candidates named above, with the single exception of John Russell Young, joined with the combine in its "war of assassination" on Senator Quay. The senator will prefer Don Cameron to anyone on the list.

An early and radical change of the telegraph business of the country is promised by a new machine for telegraphic transmission which is being experimented on between New York and Philadelphia. It is described in the current number of the "Engineering Magazine." It is claimed that, with this system in operation between New York and Philadelphia over copper wire weighing 850 pounds to the mile, "3,000 words a minute can be recorded perfectly." Over two wires of the same character the inventor claims that at a cost of 3 cents a letter he will be able to transmit all the letters that now pass between New York and Chicago, provided they are limited to the maximum length of 50 words each. If these claims are confirmed, there will be an early and radical change in the telegraph business of the country. People will await results. What a change comes with the years! We had a call yesterday from a gentleman who assisted at the first transmission of a president's message over the wires to Pittsburg. It was in December, 1848, and the time occupied in its transmission to this city was 23 hours. That was accounted a miracle in those days, but the same message, and it was a very long one, could now be sent over the wires, according to this new application of electrical transmission, in much less than an hour.

### ABOUT THE THIRD TERM.

The third-term talk has its origin in three sources. First it comes from the bitter enemies of President Cleveland, who wish to force from him a declaration on the subject and then herald it as the outcome of their agitation. As no considerable body of American citizens, organized or individually, has nominated Mr. Cleveland for a third term, his declining an honor for which he has not been named would not be particularly becoming. We suppose a second class may be found in persons who hold office and would like to continue to hold office. But this is inconsiderable, and amounts to little or nothing. A third class consists of those who believe Mr. Cleveland in the presidential office gives the highest possible assurance that the financial honor and credit of the country will be maintained against all comers. This, if not numerous, comprises an influential body of citizens. But so far there has been no attempt to organize a third-term movement such as that which sought the promotion of General Grant in 1880, when the "306" were faithful to the last, under the lead of Roscoe Conkling and Don Cameron.

As President Cleveland has not spoken directly on the subject, and probably will not until a fitting opportunity calls for his views, a recent interview with Secretary Lamont, known as a close friend of the president, and his private secretary during his first term, has considerable significance. Secretary Lamont is quoted as follows:

Mr. Cleveland does not believe that any utterances of his on the subject could by any possibility be proper. He has told me, and I believe he has told Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Olney, that he would not take a third term; did not want a third term; did not believe that a third term was the proper thing for any president to aim at or possible for him to get. He emphasized his understanding to all of us that he regarded two terms as the limit under the unwritten law of the land. He does not believe that American sentiment would justify or applaud anything beyond a second term. And he earnestly deprecates all discussion of the matter, and particularly that side of the discussion which favors the third term. He feels that it puts him in a false and embarrassing light; that it not only brings him into an unfortunate attitude, but weakens his official power for good. To know that a president was aiming at a third term would more or less discredit his every announcement and act, and persons would regard his movements jealously.

We have no doubt that this expresses the sentiments of the president. It comes at second-hand, to be sure, but from high authority. In 1875, when the friends of General Grant were scheming to nominate him for a third term, the house of representatives on the motion of Mr. Springer, of Illinois, adopted a resolution referring to the two-term principle established by Washington, and declaring that "any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our institutions." This was carried by a vote of 233 ayes to 18 nays. The Washington "Post" has had answers from over 100 members of the next congress which indicate that a similar resolution would pass by much the same majority as it did in 1875. Still there are quite a number who ridicule the objections to a third term on the ground of danger to our institutions. Colonel George F. Huff, of Greensburg, states their position with conciseness in a letter in which he says:

If a man fills the position of president of the United States so acceptably to the people as to command from them a nomination and election three times, I see no good reason why he should decline to serve them, and, believing there could be little or no danger to free institutions in retaining in the public service a faithful officer, I should vote against a resolution such as you have indicated.

Colonel Huff, it should be stated, was one of the "gallant 306" in 1880. Other congressmen, few in numbers, however, argue that the idea of danger in electing a president for a third term is an absurdity, and in reality reflects on the capacity of the American people.

### FREE WOOL VINDICATED.

If there is a renewal of tariff controversy in congress it will very likely occur on the woolen schedule of the Wilson law, which lets in raw wool free of duty and reduces the duties on woolen goods from an average of 97 to one of 45 per cent. The Pittsburg "Gazette" finds in some recent shipments of South American and Montana wool from Boston to England evidence that "the Wilson tariff is better for foreign manufacturers than for those of our own country." How can that be possible when the imports of foreign wool during the last fiscal year amounted to 250,000,000 pounds, against 58,678,000 pounds the last year of the McKinley law? That wool was imported for manufacturing purposes, and set agoing many American mills hitherto idle. No other construction can be placed upon it. True, the last year of the McKinley law was one of great depression in business, and the imports of wool were less than one-third what they were in 1893. Following its plan of argument the "Gazette" compares the imports of woolen manufactures under the Wilson law with what they were when the McKinley law was strangling trade and the capacity of the people to buy, and makes a great outcry that free wool has not benefited the manufacturers of this country. The following statement of the imports of manufactures of wool during the past 10 fiscal years ended June 30 shows how utterly misleading are the alarmist outcries of the protectionists:

| Years. | Values. |
|---|---|
| 1886 | $41,421,319 |
| 1887 | 44,902,718 |
| 1888 | 47,719,395 |
| 1889 | 52,564,942 |
| 1890 | 56,582,432 |
| 1891 | 41,060,080 |
| 1892 | 35,566,879 |
| 1893 | 28,048,518 |
| 1894 | 19,453,372 |
| 1895 | 36,542,396 |

This shows we imported less woolen manufactures the first year of the Wilson law than we did, with one exception, in the years from 1886 to 1894. Yet the consumption of woolen goods largely increased, because cheapness always increases consumption, and woolens are much cheaper now than they have ever been before. This increased consumption has been met by American mills, and not by foreigners. What else could have become of the immense increase of our imports of clothing wools, which is one of the results of free wool? Speaking of the general condition of the trade, the Boston "Commercial Bulletin," inclined toward McKinleyism, puts the sales of wool in the Boston market last week at 9,526,000 pounds, and for the three weeks at 30,000,000 pounds, which is the largest amount of wool ever sold in the Boston market for the same period. Says the "Bulletin":

The business transacted during the past week has been large, and compares favorably with that of last week, which was the heaviest in the history of the trade. For the three weeks that have just closed there has been more wool sold for actual consumption than at any other similar period in this market. Manufacturers have been the largest buyers. Of the total of sales reported, over 7,000,000 pounds were of American growth.

This is sufficient to demonstrate that the woolen industry, instead of being ruined by the Wilson tariff, has been largely benefited. In a few years, should the woolen schedule remain undisturbed, our manufacturers will not only supply the home market with fine woolens, hitherto imported, but will send abroad large quantities of the coarser woolen fabrics. This will be directly owing to the Wilson tariff, and there can be no other explanation. If the Republicans desire to make this issue next year they will be welcomed to the field. The woolen schedule to a greater extent than any other one in the tariff law stands for the Democratic principle of tariff reform and free raw materials. It is the cornerstone of the church.

### BREEZY TIMES IN OHIO.

With 137,000 majority in Ohio last year, the Republicans started off in their McKinley-Foraker-Bushnell campaign for an amicable divide of the spoils, with the claim of a hundred thousand, more or less, but rather more. Governor Campbell has punctured this, letting out the wind, and now McKinley says he will be satisfied with 40,000. The betting now ranges about 20,000, and with three weeks of good campaigning before him, "Jimmy" Campbell will be apt to put the majority on his own side. There is no telling, but if the drift continues as it is now manifest the chances are even Campbell will be a winner. We say to our Ohio friends that it all depends on their bringing to the polls the voters who cast their ballots for Cleveland in 1892. If they do this they will win beyond a doubt. That there is much dissatisfaction on the Republican side is evident. According to the usual way of the unscrupulous and powerful boss, the Cincinnati gang has extended its influence and control to the politics and legislation of the whole state. This has caused a Republican revolt in the country. Then the Foraker-McKinley feud has broken out in many localities and will advantage the Democrats. There appears to be no division on the Democratic side of any consequence. There is some little feeling against Mr. Brice as a possible senatorial candidate, but none whatever against Campbell, who is the pride and joy of all Democrats from the lake to the Ohio.

Governor Campbell has been devoting his canvass mainly to state issues, and especially to the large increase of state and local indebtedness by the last Republican legislature. Governor McKinley, on the strength of figures furnished him by the Republican officials, challenged the correctness of Campbell's figures, and accused him of falsifying the facts. Campbell was quick and ready in response, showing by the official reports of the Republican state officers that he was right, and that it was McKinley who was deceiving the people. He called on the governor to make the correction, and McKinley has been forced to do so. This places the governor of the state in the humiliating position of ignorance of important financial facts of his own administration. It is alleged that the Foraker state officers gave McKinley the wrong figures, knowing that Campbell had the facts to overthrow him, and that this was done to humiliate the Napoleonic and damage his presidential boom. This illustrates the bitterness of the two Republican factions. The governor was put in the wrong to the extent of over $4,000,000. The cream of the joke is made richer by the fact that Foraker declines to discuss state finances, as that is a matter, he says, that concerns McKinley, and the governor of the state is the right man to do it. He did it with a vengeance.

If the Democrats of Ohio will work for the next 20 days as they did in 1892, or when they elected Campbell over Foraker six years ago, they will land Campbell an easy winner and make him the presidential candidate of his party next year. There is an incentive, gentlemen, for every one of you to take off his or her coat and go to work, for Campbell is as popular among the women as among the men.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Traveler—It is 3,740 statute miles from New York to London, and 4,020 miles to Paris.

Oil Man, City—(1.) The Primrose oil pool is in the McDonald field, Robeson township, Allegheny county, Pa. (2.) There are no statistics of its output available.

W. H. H., Rochester—Prince Henry, of Prussia, brother of the emperor of Germany, married Princess Irene Marie, daughter of the Grand Duchess of Hesse. The Grand Duchess of Hesse is Princess Alice Maud Mary, third daughter of Queen Victoria.

## THE LUTHERAN COUNCIL.

### Deaconesses' Work Employs 140 Women.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 14.—The Lutheran general council devoted much time today to the consideration of the report of the committee on church books, which has charge of revising the Sunday school book, and the Lutheran catechism made at Warnersville, O., in 1892.

The report of the deaconesses' work showed that 140 Lutheran women are engaged; value of real estate devoted to the home and institutions, $700,000; amount of money expended last year in maintaining the homes, $70,000; mother houses for the deaconesses are located in Philadelphia, Omaha, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Brooklyn and Baltimore. It was decided to add to the list of institutions the Jacksonville hospital, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Passavant hospital, Pittsburg; Passavant memorial epileptic homes at Rochester, Pa., and as soon as possible the Passavant hospital at Chicago.

### Not Going to Rome.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—It was authoritatively stated to-day that the recent reports of Mgr. Satolli's purpose to go to Rome to attend the pope's jubilee in January next were untrue. This spoils a number of stories, including one that Mgr. Satolli would not again return to America.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

## PREPARING AN OPINION.

### The Superior Court Act May Be Passed Upon To-Day.

Justice Dean was absent from the supreme court bench yesterday, and the presumption is that he was preparing the opinion in the superior court case. As the supreme court expects to adjourn to-day for the remainder of the week, it is probable the opinion will be rendered before evening.

Eight cases were argued before the supreme court yesterday. Two of them were the cases of John M. Buchanan and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, W. U. Hensel, attorney-general, against the borough of Beaver, involving the right of the borough to re-locate certain alleys surrounding the public square on property reserved for park purposes. The case of Mary Arthurs against the Bridgewater gas company is an action to recover damages for an explosion caused by turning gas into the wrong pipes. The following cases were also argued:

Ernest Elfert and wife against H. M. Lytle and A. C. McCune, Somerset county, an action to recover damages for cutting timber on plaintiffs' land; Herman Christner against A. F. Johns, Somerset county, an action on an account for lumber sold; appeal of Marion Semple, Beaver county, in a bill in equity to restrain the Cleveland & Pittsburg railway company from erecting a station house on land of the plaintiff; M. Darragh & Co. against John Bigger and others, Beaver county, an action on a note; Levi C. Brinton against James S. Hogue, A. M. Stewart and the Brinton Park street railway company, Lawrence county, a bill in equity for the appointment of a receiver for the street car company.

George B. Hood, of 219 Main street, West End, was tried before Judge Porter, in the criminal court, on a charge of assault and battery, made by his wife, Viola, and convicted. While on the witness stand Hood said that he got acquainted with his wife in a disorderly house. They were married by Rev. J. McCrory, and when the ceremony was performed, Hood says, he was drunk. Judge Porter fined him $100 and costs.

Other cases before the criminal court yesterday were as follows:

R. G. Robinson vs John Threnhauser, illegal liquor selling, pleaded nolo contendere, and sent six months to Claremont; W. P. Smith vs John McCarthy, Tenth ward, felonious assault and battery, convicted of unlawful cutting by stabbing B. Collins on September 21.

There was a hearing on the exceptions to the account of Thomas H. Chapman, guardian of William Hinds, son of Wm. Hinds, deceased. It is claimed the accountant does not charge himself with the value of certain bank, bridge and insurance stock that he has received from the estate. It is also alleged that he has invested $10,800 in the Standard coal company without authority. Other irregularities are charged.

Thomas M. Marshall and H. M. Boyle filed additional exceptions against the viewers' report in the matter of the Perrysville avenue (Allegheny) improvement.

A compulsory non-suit was ordered in the case of Samuel J. Mixter against the Imperial coal company. This is the third time the case was on trial. The first time there was a verdict of $2,000 for the plaintiff, and the second time it was increased to $2,500.

In the matter of the assignment of Frank Bacon & Co. to Thomas Grundy, the American Exchange national bank filed exceptions to the assignee's account. The bank alleges that he does not set forth the items of expenditure fully enough; that he is not entitled to various credits aggregating over $1,000, and that an assignee fee of $500 is exorbitant.

The following decrees of distribution were made in the orphans' court: In the estate of Albert Pierce, balance $1,495 54; John Foreman, $940; Sophia A. Gray, $1,108 14; Anna Becker, $3,907 45.

The following new suits were entered in the common pleas courts:

In No. 1—Stephen Budi against the Carnegie steel company, to recover $5,000 for being hit by a yard engine; J. A. Emery against A. P. Cochrane, to recover $200 counsel fees.

No. 2—Margaret Shaughnessy against the Braddock gas and light company to recover $5,000 damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff was burned by an electric light wire. Thomas Reynolds against the Fifth avenue and High Bridge company, a bill in equity to restrain the defendant company from constructing an approach to their bridge on the plaintiff's property in McKeesport.

## REVISING LIBEL LAWS.

### State Editors Preparing a Draft for a New Act.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 16.—At a special meeting of the Pennsylvania State Editorial association, held at the Tift house, Buffalo, N. Y., July 17, a resolution was adopted referring the question of a change in the libel laws of the state to a special committee of 10, to be appointed by President Rogers, and to report at the next annual meeting of the association. This committee, consisting of William C. Kreps, Greencastle; Thomas V. Cooper, Media; James G. Lambert, Philadelphia; P. C. Boyle, Oil City; W. A. Magee, Pittsburg; E. F. Acheson, Washington; Thomas Chalfant, Danville; S. C. Bolles, Erie; Howard Mutchler, Easton, and John A. Barrett, Scranton, met at the Lochiel to-day with President Rogers in the chair. The secretary was directed to obtain copies of the libel laws of Minnesota, Illinois and New York. It was ordered that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, with President Rogers as chairman, to obtain all necessary information and papers and submit a draft of a new libel law to the general committee. This meeting will be called by the chair for some time in December previous to the annual meeting of the association. The sub-committee consists of President Rogers, Hon. T. V. Cooper and Hon. W. C. Kreps.

P. C. Boyle, of Oil City, sent this telegram: "Detained by libel suit, and cannot be with you. This is the sixth this year, with two counties yet to hear from. Will accept any committee work assigned me."

## FORAKER TO BRICE.

### The Ex-Governor Challenges the Senator to a Joint Debate.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

EATON, O., Oct. 15.—In his speech here to-day ex-Governor Foraker made reference to an editorial that appeared in the Cincinnati "Enquirer," and challenged Senator Calvin S. Brice to a joint debate. He said: "The 'Enquirer' says that I may get a joint debate before I want it. I do not know whether the 'Enquirer' is authorized to speak for Brice or not, but if it is, let me say to it, that if it be desirable to have a joint debate I am quite willing. If I am to understand its editorials to mean a challenge to a joint debate with Senator Brice, it is accepted, and if what it has said does not amount to a challenge, then I hereby give the challenge, and ask the 'Enquirer' to submit it, and give us an answer at an early day.

"The 'Enquirer' says he is better-looking than I am, that he has more hair, that he has other advantages. I admit all that it says in this direction, but he has not more freedom with respect to his opinion. If he will come out to Ohio we can all enjoy his pulchritude, and may find out his convictions. If he has no questions to ask me, I have some to ask him, and between us we may be able to ascertain just where he is at."

## BURNED HERSELF TO DEATH.

### The Act of a Deranged Woman in Venango's Poorhouse.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Anna Bell, aged 28 years, an inmate of the Venango county home, was burned to death to-day. Early this morning Superintendent Grove was attracted by cries, and found Mrs. Bell enveloped in flames. He extinguished the blaze, but as soon as he left her the woman tore off the bandages and emptied a pitcher of water over her burns, dying soon afterward. It is believed that her suicidal act was prompted by a disordered mind, as she had been ill.

## POLITICS IN GREENE COUNTY.

Continued From First Page.

buy up the judges, which every man of them can attest is a vile slander.

"There is little reason to think that Judge Ingham's candidacy has the support of any considerable number of good Democrats, or that Ingham is running with any sincere idea of curing evils in the Democratic party. I do not think he ever did care anything about the party, though. He unquestionably helped in the election of Senator Walton, a Republican, and that gentleman is now encouraging him in his candidacy, though he professes to be for the nominee of his party."

### Only a Waynesburg Kick.

"I have been in all sections of Greene county recently," said Squire Patterson, of Whiteley township, "and it is only when I come to Waynesburg that I hear anybody talking for Ingham. I mean, of course, any Democrats. I was at a sale near Carmichaels the other day, and heard that some Republicans were going to vote for him. Is that kind of thing that has encouraged his candidacy, and it will be found on election day that the Republicans were only trying to stir up trouble among Democrats, and will vote for their own man. The Democrats of our section, and in fact all those I have come in contact with all over the county, simply hoot at the idea that Mr. Crawford can be defeated. I have talked with many who voted for Judge Ingham at the primary, and not only are they now supporting Crawford, but they say that Mr. Ingham will never again get their support for anything. I feel satisfied that when election comes the number of Democrats who will scratch Mr. Crawford will be insignificant."

William P. Scott, a farmer well up in years, and one of the solid men of Jefferson township, was encountered by "The Post" reporter, and in the course of quite a long talk, said:

"I voted for Judge Ingham at the primary, and warmly supported his candidacy for the nomination. I cannot approve of his course since then, however. The nominee of the party is an honorable and competent man, and I shall do all I can to secure his election. The integrity of the party ought not to be placed in danger without better reason than friendship for a disappointed candidate. I know of only one Democrat who is outspoken in Judge Ingham's favor."

Henry Conklin, of Wayne township, said: "I was for Judge Ingham at the primary, but he was not the choice of a majority of the party, and I think he should be content with the verdict which was passed upon his claims. I shall vote for Mr. Crawford, and I have no doubt the great majority of the Democrats who voted for Ingham at the primary will do the same. I should say it is possible Ingham may get one-third of the votes he received for the nomination, but no more."

### What Is It All About?

"The Democrats up our way," said I. N. Kiger, of Perry township, "are wondering what this is all about. It is something quite new for them to hear of a man asking for votes for an office from Democrats unless he is on the Democratic ticket. Personally I don't think it strange that a defeated candidate for a nomination should do this. The Democrats of Perry will all vote for Mr. Crawford. A few Republicans said they will support Ingham, but they are simply fooling him."

W. T. Kent, of Richhill township, said Mr. Crawford would get practically the township's full vote. A few might vote for Ingham, but he thought the number would not be more than five or six. As Richhill is a prize Democratic township, if alone is likely to more than offset the Republican majorities in Waynesburg and one or two townships adjoining it. There are 700 votes registered in the township, and ordinarily the Republicans poll about 170 of them.

Court Travis, of Cumberland, Md., a brother of Court Travis, "The Post" reporter learned that, whatever danger there may be of Ingham's bolt causing a serious disaffection in the Democratic ranks, it is much lessened by the fact that a large number of Democrats are in training to run for various offices next year. The places to be filled are prothonotary, register and recorder, district-attorney, two associate judges of courts and commissioners. As a nomination to one of these offices is practically an election, there will be a large number of candidates, and none of those who now contemplate asking for a place on the ticket at the hands of the party can afford to make a record which might encourage somebody to be an independent candidate if they were defeated.

"Ingham's support among Democrats is dwindling every day," said Mr. Travis, "and we do not think there need be the least alarm about it. The only danger there is from it was that spots might be made which in future campaigns would render Democrats apathetic, and encourage Republicans to fight more vigorously than they would otherwise. The signs are now that there will not be enough of this to do serious harm. Ingham has some relatives and friends in Waynesburg, and one or two adjoining townships, who will vote for him, and outside of these, and the few persons they can influence, the party vote will go to the nominee. Democrats are very generally of the opinion that Ingham's candidacy is simply intended to help Sayers, the Republican candidate."

### Only One Possible Purpose.

D. C. Cumpston, prothonotary of the county, said: "The only possible purpose which Ingham's candidacy can serve would be the election of Sayers. If there were any reasons for the bolt it might be possible to excuse some of the persons who are supporting it, but there is not a particle of ground of objection to our candidate. He is an able lawyer with a large practice, and as a citizen he possesses probably few equals in the county. His honor was never called in question, and he is a thorough gentleman with social qualities which make him a favorite wherever he becomes acquainted. Without being a professional politician, he has always rendered the party every service it has asked of him. In the campaigns for 12 or 15 years he was generally one of the speakers, if public meetings were held, and it seems to me just a little more than is to be borne patiently that an effort is being made to injure the party in his person by a candidate who has been the party's nominee and been elected through its loyal support. The only ground which has been set up by Ingham's supporters for their opposition to Mr. Crawford is an unsupported and unfounded declaration that there were frauds at the primaries. They have not alleged a single instance, nor come forward with a single fact, though they have been called on over and over again to do so."

District-Attorney H. J. Ross said he thought the Democrats all over the county were loyally supporting Crawford. The result of his observations confirms his opinion that the bolt has not made much headway in its mission of disrupting the party.

W. H. Barb, another leading attorney, said that in his judgment Ingham's candidacy was being encouraged principally by the Republicans. He has met many of the people who supported Ingham for the nomination, and in all sections of the county the most influential of them are now for Crawford.

### That Prohibition Charge.

A charge which the reporter happened to hear made against Mr. Crawford was that he is a Prohibitionist. A call was issued on W. E. Hill, treasurer of the Prohibition organization in Greene county, and he stated that Prohibition leaders had made efforts to get Mr. Crawford to run on the party ticket, he being known as an advocate of temperance. On one occasion they requested Crawford to make a contribution to the campaign fund, and were met with a curt refusal and the declaration: "The Democratic party is good enough for me."

J. H. Smith, justice of the peace of Morris township, said he did not think there were many bolters out of his way, and gave it as his judgment, after having met a great many of the Democrats who supported Ingham, that there were now as ardent for Crawford as they had been for the ex-judge before the primary.

J. S. Hoy, of Whiteley township, ex-treasurer of the county, said: "If there is a Democrat in my neighborhood who intends to cut the regular nominee I have not met him, and I do not feel the least anxiety about Mr. Crawford's election."

W. L. MARTIN.

## INGHRAM'S NAME STANDS.

### The Dauphin County Court Dismisses Crawford's Exceptions.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 16.—The Dauphin county court to-day dismissed the exceptions taken by Robert L. Crawford, candidate for judge in Greene county, against the placing of the name of James Ingham on the ticket as a "True Democrat" candidate. The court ruled that the nomination of Ingham was made at a primary election, and not by a convention of delegates, as required in section four of the ballot law. This decision is similar to the ruling in the Breckinridge-Coveny case in this county some years ago, where a protest was made against a similarly-used political party title. Ex-Deputy Attorney-General Stranahan represented Mr. Crawford, and a good deal of comment was heard over the fact that Ingham was represented in court by two stalwart Republican lawyers, Senator McCarrell, of this county, and Senator Walton, of Greene.

Among the numerous western Pennsylvania people who were attending the board of pardon sessions to-day, the belief was current that Ingham is running in the interest of the Republicans, having no hope of his own election.

## CONFESSED TO THE ERROR.

### Auditor Poe Led McKinley Astray on the Figures of Appropriations.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14.—In explanation of his blunder in preparing the figures as to local taxation laws passed by the present Republican legislature, which Governor McKinley used and has just been compelled by Governor Campbell to confess are wrong, Auditor of State Poe said that in publishing the laws the secretary of state had improperly listed a number of local laws with the general laws. These were therefore overlooked, and the amount of the taxes imposed by them, more than $1,000,000, must be added to the figures of Governor McKinley. This makes the local taxation imposed by the present Republican legislature $5,721,900.

The governor's confession, at the end of the hot controversy over the question, that he is wrong and Governor Campbell is right, has covered the Republican speakers who have been repeating Governor McKinley's words, parrot-like, with confusion, and there is a general inclination among state officials to shift the blame for the blunder upon the shoulders of someone else.

Though the fact has not been officially stated, it is generally understood that Thomas B. Reed will not be present at the Republican demonstration here next Saturday night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, who is in the city, in talking of politics, said:

"My best wishes go out to the Hon. James Campbell, of Ohio. He is one of three or four men that are the best on earth, an excellent gentleman, a loyal friend, and a Democrat of Democrats. He is making a great campaign, and I am going out to help to the extent of my ability, and shall make several speeches in his behalf. We worked together for Mr. Cleveland in '92, and I found out the kind of metal there was in him then, for though they sought to tempt him with the glittering bauble of the nomination he remained steadfast.

"Is there anything in the signs of the times to indicate a basis for Democratic encouragement?"

"There is no reason for discouragement. My information is that the Democrats are going to win in Kentucky. In Maryland the fight is close, and I haven't the means of forming an opinion regarding the result in that state. The Democrats are going to elect their state tickets in New York, and Tammany hall will surely carry the city and New York. That doesn't look so bad, does it?"

"Then the party ought not to be in such bad shape in 1896?"

"No, and if we get the right man to head the ticket, and he'll be found, no doubt, in due time. Suggestions of individuals are a trifle premature yet."

## NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

### Mrs. N. E. Dorente.

Mrs. N. E. Dorente, wife of the agent for the Anti-cruelty society, died in Buffalo early yesterday morning, while visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. William E. Finney. She was subject to heart disease, and it is supposed that this was responsible for her death, which was very sudden. Mrs. Dorente was widely known throughout the two cities on account of her ability as a vocalist. She was a member of the choir of the Watson Presbyterian church, Allegheny, and gave her services freely to all charitable entertainments. The funeral and interment will take place in Buffalo, where her relatives live.

### David Collins.

David Collins, a Penn township farmer, died Tuesday at the advanced age of 88 years. He was a stone mason by trade, but in the days when coal was floated to the southern markets took to the river business. He afterward retired and purchased the homestead in Penn township, where he died. He served as county commissioner during the war. He leaves 10 children.

### Charles P. Mugele.

Charles P. Mugele died last evening at his home at 1807 Fifth avenue, aged 65 years. He was a well-known business man, having been engaged in the wholesale liquor trade on Fifth avenue for many years. He was born in Germany, but came to this country in 1853, and located in Pittsburg.

### Obituary Notes.

Miss Mary Leslie died at her home at New Castle, Pa., Tuesday night, aged 80 years.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Horatio G. Knight, of Massachusetts, died at East Hampton.

Elmer Watson, a railroader of Reynoldsville, Pa., died Tuesday from typhoid fever. He was well-known throughout the county.

Mrs. Mary A. Stone, mother of E. C. Stone, of the "Suburban," of Hazelwood, died Tuesday at the residence of her son, Dr. F. M. Stone, of Sheraden, aged 83 years.

Martha Kress, wife of George W. Kress, the lightning rod manufacturer, died yesterday at her home at 1548 Clark street. She was 50 years old and had been ill for the past 18 months.

Joel Mussetter, 92 years old, and one of the oldest settlers at Cumberland, Md., died yesterday at Allegany mines. He was a friend of Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, and was related to the late George W. Childs.

Mrs. L. W. Johnston, mother of Fred E. Johnston, an artist on the "Leader," died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. Masten, in this city. The remains will be taken to New Castle, her home, for interment.

Colonel George S. Fisher, who was consul-general to Japan by appointment of President Lincoln, and to Syria by President Grant's appointment, died suddenly at Washington, D. C. He served in the Mexican and civil wars.

### A Widow Commits Suicide.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14.—Anna Penn, a widow, whose home is in Congo, Jefferson county, O., committed suicide here today by taking morphine. Trouble in a love affair was the cause.

### To Witness Armor Tests.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—W. E. Corey, superintendent of the armor department of the Carnegie works, and C. Y. Wheeler, president of the Demmler steel company, are here to witness the test of the experimental chrome armor plates.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE


## Excerpts From Our Exchanges.

Great excitement prevailed over at Parsonville on Saturday last, says the Houtzdale "Journal." A horse belonging to a Mr. Chilcott was drinking water from a bucket, sitting on a rickety foundation, and the animal pulled it off, which frightened it, and it ran into an old well, going down about 25 or 30 feet, with its head up. Everybody was greatly excited, and the way the men flew around, devising means to get the animal out of its distresssing predicament, was very amusing. Finally a derrick was erected, the animal was pulled up to the top, and, to the surprise of all, it walked right off and commenced picking grass just as if nothing had happended.

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The "East Brady Review" says that Ralph Hunter, one of the young sons of Squire J. D. Hunter, killed an eagle on Friday afternoon last. While out in the woods with his gun with his eye open for squirrels, that are scarcer than ever in the remembrance of the "oldest inhabitant," he spied his eaglet soaring up in the sky in the vicinity of Pine run. With true aim the young man brought it to the ground with a broken wing, but then ensued a tussle as to which would yet be the victor, but Ralph finally won. It proved to be a young bald eagle, and measured 5 feet 4 inches from tip to tip.

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James King, of New Alexandria, who has attained the venerable age of 95 years, has declared his intention, says the Greensburg "Argus," if spared until that time, of voting the Democratic ticket at the approaching election—the first time in many years. Mr. King is a wonderfully active and well preserved old gentleman, and does not appear to be over 65. A few days ago he was observed cutting corn in a field with as much vigor and activity as a young man, and seems never satisfied unless engaged in some useful occupation.

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The Chambersburg "Valley Spirit" has the following: "A farmer from near Upper Strasburg, who was a "Spirit" caller today, said that the drouth would soon end, if one of the signs to which the old folks attached much value does not fail. Water appeared this morning in some springs on his neighbor's farm which had been dry for weeks, and the water in his well raised eight inches. Water was also found beneath the surface of dry springs. He said he had been taught by his elders that this was always a forerunner of rain."

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The Meadville "Republican" says: "A farmer writes this office asking the following question: 'With millers paying 30 cents per bushel for buckwheat, why should the flour made from it retail at $2 per hundred pounds? If the above be true, there is no good reason to be given. A bushel of clean dry buckwheat will make 25 pounds of fine flour, hence it is very easy to figure out that the farmer is not getting enough for his grain or the consumer is paying too much for his flour."

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According to the "Sentinel," Jamestown, N. Y., and its vicinity, especially across the Pennsylvania line, is not very slow, either: Charles Callahan has a sweet pepper plant containing 18 large peppers. E. B. Thropp displayed a potato weighing 2¾ pounds, while Fred Christy produced the largest squash raised in Greene township. John Cullen left a potato weighing 2 pounds and 9 ounces at the "Sentinel" office.

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The apple crop in the vicinity of Parkersburg, W. Va., is now being gathered. It is a large one, but buyers are very particular about sizes, and are offering only 50 cents per barrel for the pick and choice. All farmers who can procure barrels are converting their apples into cider or else are feeding them to their stock, yet thousands of bushels will go to waste.

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The Fulton "Democrat" double-leads the following: "George W. Hess, of Bethel township, had two pumpkin vines that grew to an enormous length. On the first were four pumpkins that aggregated 254 pounds; and on the other vine were six, the largest of which weighs 35 pounds. They grew from the seed and matured in about 90 days.

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A curly walnut tree is being taken from the head of Pond fork of Coal river, in Boone county, West Virgina, across three big mountains and a distance of about 50 miles, to Davy station, on the N. & W. railroad. The price paid for the tree standing was $1,500, and it will take a large sum of money to get it to the railroad.

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It is reported that the quince crop throughout Bedford county will be an entire failure this year. One farmer reports that he has a quince orchard which usually yields several hundred bushels of the fruit, but that the trees this year are bare and he will not even have enough for his own use.

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The New Castle (Pa.) "Guardian" says that R

# STEVENSON'S POINT OF VIEW.

**THE VICE-PRESIDENT THINKS DEMOCRACY WILL PROFIT BY PROSPERITY.**

## HE GUARDS HIS EXPRESSIONS.

**But Believes the Outlook for His Party Is Excellent.**

**LEADING A QUIET LIFE NOW.**

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Vice-President Stevenson lives in the heart of the great Illinois corn belt. Illinois is the greatest agricultural state in the Union, and McLean county is the greatest agricultural county in the state. McLean is the largest county in the state territorially, and its population is 75,000, of which 25,000 are in Bloomington. All of these facts the vice-president gave to me when I saw him at his home recently, for he is very proud of Bloomington and of McLean county and of Illinois. Bloomington is about midway between St. Louis and Chicago. It is a prosperous looking city, with picturesque features as well. Its streets are broad and well paved; its sidewalks are substantial; its dwellings are

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON IN HIS LIBRARY.

surrounded by well-kept lawns, and shaded by fine old trees. But the chief beauty of Bloomington is in its residences. Some of these are of substantial brick, but more are of frame, fashioned in the latest form of architectural aft, with "swell" corners and odd jeweled windows here and there. There are broad verandas about them all.

One of the interesting residences of Bloomington is the old home of David Davis, Mr. Stevenson's remote predecessor as presiding officer of the senate, one time justice of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Davis's remains are buried here; his widow (who was his second wife) is married again, and his son lives in the old family mansion. It is an imposing building of yellow brick, standing far back from the street at the head of a broad gravel drive, which runs beneath overarching branches. Young Mr. Davis takes no part in politics, but devotes himself to the care of his father's estate.

Another building of interest is a little two-story house on Grove street, now standing empty. Its main structure (beneath overlying shingles) is the frame of the old log house which was the first building erected in Bloomington. Here in April, 1831, court was held. Stephen D. Lockwood was the judge, and Thomas Ford (afterward governor of Illinois) was prosecuting attorney. Still more interesting building stood on the site where the big court house now stands. It was the original court house of Bloomington, and in it in the '40s appeared a quartet of men now famous in history. They were Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield; Stephen A. Douglas, of Jacksonville; Edward D. Baker, of Springfield (afterward a senator from Oregon and killed while holding the rank of brigadier-general during the late war), and James A. McDougall, of Jacksonville (afterward a senator from California).

**The Vice-President's Home.**

Mr. Stevenson is a native of Kentucky, but, with the exception of a brief period when he was practicing law elsewhere in the state, he has lived in Bloomington continuously from boyhood. His chief business has been the practice of his profession. When he went to congress he kept his interest in a law firm at home, and when he went out of public life for a time he returned to find his practice unimpaired. When he was elected vice-president he resigned from the law firm of which he was a member, and he has devoted himself since entirely to his public duties.

When Mr. Stevenson went to Washington to preside over the senate he gave up his home, leasing it for a term of years. Last January he lost his eldest daughter. Mr. Stevenson's family is knit together by very close ties. The death of Miss Stevenson saddened the life of the vice-president and made him anxious to withdraw from all public affairs for a time and to devote himself solely to his wife and his children. He felt that his duty called him to Washington until the adjournment of congress on the 4th of March last. Then he returned to Bloomington, and, as his own home was occupied, he went to the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Scott, on Taylor street. It is a large red brick building of two stories, standing well back, at the intersection of two streets. In its big, square, comfortable parlor I spent the greater part of an afternoon in conversation with the vice-president of the United States.

It was a not afternoon and Mr. Stevenson was arrayed in a black alpaca coat, whose open front disclosed a stiff and snowy shirt-bosom, decorated with a single diamond stud. Under the wings of a standing collar of modest height was the familiar narrow white cravat which the vice-president always wears.

Mr. Stevenson seldom talks conversationally with newspaper interviewers. He speaks with some deliberation, usually resting his cheek on the forefinger of his right hand and choosing his words with evident care. But when the interview is concluded he is a very pleasant and interesting companion.

The vice-president is as enthusiastic about his recent trip to Alaska as he is about anything. Mr. Stevenson is not a man of excitable disposition. He does not rave about scenery or use frequent exclamation points at his discussion of political conditions. He is a cool, calm, deliberate man, whose enthusiasm wells up in his judgment. Possibly the fact that his judgment is in control accounts for his indisposition to discuss political questions. One can understand very easily why the vice-president would hesitate about discussing a new issue of bonds or the third-term question, or anything else in which the administration is interested; for aside from his position as a part of the administration, Mr. Stevenson is reckoned a possible competitor for the presidential nomination. Another of the Democratic possibilities said to me with some warmth, recently, that Mr. Stevenson had given great strenth to the Democratic ticket in 1892. If the delegates to the national convention have an equal appreciation of his running qualities, he may be the standard-bearer in 1896. So it behooves him to be cautious in his discussion of public questions.

**An Estimate of the People.**

Besides, though the vice-president has been described by some eminent men as a fifth wheel in the scheme of government, there is always the possibility that the presidential wheel will slip off the axle, and that the fifth wheel will become the first. Possibly these reasons will explain the fact that whenever I approached politics in my conversation with the vice-president he showed a disposition to talk about the greatness of McLean county as a producer of corn; and when I queried him about Mr. Cleveland and a third term, his conversation reverted immediately to Alaska. Mr. Stevenson did discuss the political revolutions of Illinois, however, and modestly attributed the change in 1892 to public dissatisfaction with the McKinley tariff, and the revulsion of 1894 to the hard times.

"There is always," he said, "a disposition to hold the party in power, responsible for the lack of prosperity."

"And do you think the voter is equally willing to credit the party in power with prosperity when it comes?" I asked.

"I think so," said Mr. Stevenson. "There is a much better feeling in the west this year. We can see it here in Bloomington. More buildings and better buildings are going up now than ever before. That would not be the case if the country was not prosperous."

I spoke of the fact that in Canada, which the vice-president had just visited, the shop keepers had told me recently that American tourists had spent more money this year than ever before. Mr. Stevenson said that this was another evidence of prosperity.

"And do you attribute this to the operation of the new tariff law?" I asked.

"I have thought from the first that we would see a revival under the new tariff," said the vice-president. "It is a good law. It is not in all respects what I would wish, but then every tariff law is of necessity a compromise."

I asked if the vice president believed that any modification of the law would be made in the near future. Mr. Stevenson replied: "It is safe to say that whatever party has control of the executive or either branch of the legislative department some agreement will be found possible if it is necessary to increase the revenue of the government."

"Do you think it will be necessary to modify the tariff law at the next session of congress for that purpose?"

"Anything I might say on that subject would be mere speculation, for I have not the treasury figures. But if it is necessary to carry on the government, I am sure that some understanding will be reached."

"Have you any idea that an attempt will be made to amend the constitution so as to make an income tax possible?"

"I have never heard the matter discussed."

**Great Value of Alaska.**

I asked Mr. Stevenson if he had really made public a statement of his views on the third term question. He replied with emphasis: "That story was made out of the whole cloth. I never discussed the matter with anyone. I talked about my trip and nothing else. I did not even know that such a statement had been published until I returned from Alaska.

"By the way, have you ever been out on the Canadian Pacific road?" said the vice-president. "It is a wonderful road. It stretches for 3,500 miles across the continent, and it passes through some of the most wonderful scenery I have ever seen. The Manitoba wheat fields are a wonderful sight, and the scenery in the Rocky mountains is beyond description."

I asked the vice-president if he had formed any idea of the political future of Alaska during his stay there.

"Alaska is only a district now," he said. "That is all it has been since we purchased it from Russia. That purchase, by the way, was a piece of statesmanship. Alaska has great mineral wealth. But, aside from that, it was better that we should own this great tract of land on our continent than have another nation own it. Alaska, you know, is one-fourth the size of all the rest of the United States. Of course, it will be a long time before Alaska can become a state. That will depend upon the increase in population, and as the country has but little territory suitable for cultivation, that is not likely to be very rapid. But Alaska needs just now better land laws and better mining laws, and I believe the people should have a delegate in congress who would vote for their wishes. Congress, I believe, should establish a territorial form of government in Alaska. The laws of Oregon now govern Alaska, in so far as they are practicable. That leaves a wide range for interpretation of what may and what may not be applicable to the district.

"Alaska is a wonderful country," continued Mr. Stevenson. "I did not get into the Yukon district, where, I believe, there is some agriculture and a great deal of mining. I saw the Treadwell mine, though—a remarkable property, which turns out, probably, as I am informed, $750,000 in gold every year. They carried $75,000 of this product on the steamer which took me to Tacoma. The salmon fisheries, too, are remarkable. The Indians are a peculiar race. They have a trace of oriental blood in their veins, and they have the facial expresion of the Japanese or Koreans. These Indians are not assisted by the government, as are American Indians. We never took anything from them and we owe them nothing."

**A Criticism of an Historian.**

Mr. Stevenson is quite as much pleased with his visit to Quebec as with his trip to Alaska, although he spent a very short time in the quaint old city. As a student of history, he found Quebec full of stirring reminiscences. He spoke of the battle on the Plains of Abraham with more interest that he showed in any other question which he discussed.

"I cannot understand," said he, "why Creecy did not include the battle of Quebec in his 15 decisive battles of the world. The only battle in this great western continent which he mentions is the battle of Saratoga. That was important, but the battle of Quebec was the encounter which decided the future of North America—which determined whether it should be under the domination of the English speaking or the French speaking race. The history of our country can be traced from that contest and the treaty of 1763."

I asked the vice president if he had had an opportunity during his stay in Canada to gauge public sentiment on the question of annexation.

"I had little opportunity to meet Canadian people or to form a judgment on that question," he replied. "There is undoubtedly some annexation sentiment in Canada, but I think most of the people in Canada have no desire for it, and I believe it is a long way off."

Mr. Stevenson said that with the exception of a trip to Chickamagua park, which he was about to take, and a few days which he had promised to spend in Atlanta, he expected to remain in Bloomington until the meeting of congress. His family will return with him to Washington, but whether he will take a house or live at a hotel is something he has not determined yet. His son, who was his private secretary during last congress, will return to Washington in that capacity. He was appointed an assistant paymaster in the army, but the ill health of his wife led him to decline the commission, and he has determined to return to Washington. Mr. Stevenson will take the gavel on the first Monday in December, much invigorated by his restful summer. He was not in good health when he left Washington last March.

I asked the vice-president if he found his official duties congenial.

"I do," he replied. "My relations with the members of the state on both sides, of the chamber have been most agreeable. I have never seen the disposition on the part of either Democrats or Republicans to obstruct the work of the presiding officer, and the resolutions which have been passed unanimously at the close of each session of congress, have been very grateful to me. I am glad to say that no decision of mine has ever been reversed by the senate."

**Steering Clear of Politics.**

"Had you an early prejudice against the senate which was dissipated by contact?"

"No, I have always thought the senate a splendid body of men. It is not an unwieldy body—there will be only 90 senators when Utah becomes a state, and there will likely not be more than 100 at any time—and under the rules which permit unlimited debate, the senate is distinctly a deliberative body."

"Don't you think a limitation on debate would increase the senate's efficiency?"

"I think that in time—perhaps in the near future—some changes in the rules intended to limit debate will be made."

Discussing the condition of politics in Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and other western states, the vice-president said that he had led such a retired life during the past eight months that he was not in touch with the political situation. He did not believe that Missouri would elect a Republican governor because Missouri was a Democratic state, but he did not express an opinion about Ohio in 1895. He feels confident, however, that Illinois will be found in the Democratic column in 1896. He said that he had no expectation of taking part in the campaign this year. Last year he made speeches in New York for Senator Hill, in Illinois and Missouri.

The vice-president says he expects to return to Bloomington to practice law when his term expires. The possibility of his candidacy for office in the future he does not discuss. He is keeping up with the Illinois law reports, so that if he should retire to private life in 1897, he would be able to resume the practice of his profession where he dropped it in 1893.

Through the hot summer days which he has spent at his old home, the vice-president has devoted some time to reading, but more to his family. He has an interest in a coal shaft—in fact he was the president of the proprietary company at one time—but this is the only business which concerns him. He has a large correspondence, to much of which he attends personally. But in the main he leads a quiet, uneventful life, free from any cares except those which concern the health and happiness of his family. He shows in the healthy color of his cheeks the benefit of his quiet summer. He is prepared physically for a long congressional siege, and one which, from present indications, seems likely to be a hard one.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

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## THE OCEAN ON FIRE.

**Volcanic Phenomenon Witnessed in the North Bering Sea.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The revenue cutter Commodore Perry has returned from the northern sea, where she has been confronted each night for weeks by a gigantic line of fire. As Captain Smith expresses it, "The devil's stokers have been stirring up the substerranean sea of flames that is supposed to lie thousands of feet under the Bering's bed, and as a consequence fully 20 of the 40 volcanoes in the Aleutian chain are now active."

The line of islands lying between the Bering sea and the Pacific ocean belong to the United States, and on them are probably the only active volcanoes lying within American boundaries. Much has been written of Bogasiov islands, which have been throwing up a cloud of steam at times for years, but it was supposed that all the other peaks on this singular line of islands were extinct craters only.

Now, as far as the eye can reach from any point in the Bering sea adjacent, or even at a distance from the famous seal islands, the rising smoke and steam can be seen in both directions. The eruption is general, and so lively that at night the airy columns take on the reflections of the fires deep in the earth beneath the craters. Nowhere else on the globe can such a sight be witnessed. In the daytime only white smoke or steam is visible. As dusk comes and darkness follows the wonder grows. The brighter columns show up in the cold Alaska night first, and as it gets darker other vivid circles of smoke are to be seen in other distances. Sometimes when the position of the observer is advantageous, a dozen or 15 of these modern pillars of fire are in sight. The show of subterranean force is the most noteworthy ever observed on American soil. As proof of the mighty power that is at work beneath the islands a neck of land has been forced up out of the sea between Bogalov and Old Bogalov, and the two islands are one. It is queer-looking land. One of the passes shown on the chart connects Bering sea with the greater ocean to the southward. The rocks in this neck are manifestly of volcanic origin, black and smooth in surface as if once melted.

**Three New English Peers.**

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart, M. P., proprietor of the "Morning Post," the Rt. Hon. Baron Henry de Worms, formerly under secretary of state for the Colonies, and the Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett, have been raised to the peerage.

**A German's Suicide.**

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Ferdinand Meier, a retired general of the German army, committed suicide on the Thames embankment last evening by taking prussic acid. He had been beggered by the Balfour failure.

**Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

# COREA'S QUEEN DISAPPEARS.

**TRUE STORY OF THE REVOLT AT SEOUL RECEIVED BY THE JAPANESE MINISTER.**

## WAS LED BY NEW SOLDIERS.

**The King and Tai Won Kun, Leader of the Rebellion, in Charge.**

**MANY FOREIGN TROOPS LANDED.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Information of the formidable uprising in Corea, resulting in the disappearance and probable death of the queen, and the landing of military forces by the United States and European powers, has been received by Minister Kurino, of Japan, from the foreign office at Tokio. It is quite sensational, indicating the landing of marines by Russia, the United States and probably Great Britain.

The latest dispatch to Minister Kurino states that a force of Russian marines, 40 in number, has been landed. Thus far they have confined themselves to guarding the Russian legation at Seoul. United States marines were landed from the Yorktown to the number of 16. It is believed also that British marines have been landed. Besides these, the Japanese have a considerable force of soldiers at Seoul, who have been preserving order.

The dispatches come from Tokio, and communicate the substance of dispatches received from General Muira, the Japanese envoy at Seoul. They are dated from the 5th to the 12th instant. It appears from them that the trouble had its inception through the queen's dislike of the newly organized soldiery of Corea. The old soldiers had the primitive equipment of the far east, but with the progress of Japanese influence in Corea two battalions of Corean troops were organized on modern methods. Each battalion numbered 600 men, armed with modern weapons. They were well drilled and officered. When the queen showed her disfavor toward these new troops they appealed to Tai Won Kun, a powerful chief, who has long been at enmity with the queen. He accepted the leadership of the new troops, and at the head of one battalion entered the queen's palace. The native soldiers fled from the palace.

The Tokio dispatches do not state specifically what became of the queen, further than that she has disappeared and cannot be located. The officials are inclined to believe, however, that the unofficial reports of the queen's death are true. The Japanese government, the dispatches further state, has acted quickly in the reports, and has appointed a commission to inquire into the facts. In the meantime it is emphatically denied that the queen's death, if it has occurred, was due to the Japanese.

One report is that a Japanese Boshi killed the queen. This is not yet confirmed in the dispatches received here. The officials say that the Soshi are an irresponsible and lawless class, and that their acts cannot be laid to the Japanese people or government.

General Muira's reports also cover the work of Japanese troops in preserving order. These troops are stationed opposite the palace, having secured the place of vantage some time ago through the Corean government. They took no part in the attack on the palace, but after it had occurred, when the native troops were fleeing and the new battalions were enforcing their success in capturing the palace, the Japanese troops aided in preventing bloodshed and disorder. It is probable that some deaths occurred during the melee. Following this came the landing of United States and Russian marines, and, as is believed, also the British.

The latest indications are that Tai Won Kun and the king are in control of affairs of the Corean capital. The king has been the nominal ruler, but the queen has heretofore been recognized as the real ruler. The influence of the king and Tai Won Kun are distinctly favorable to the Japanese.

At the Corean legation no word has been received from the disturbed capital. The officials are much exercised, and do not doubt that the queen has met her death, although they are not ready to abandon hope. In case official confirmation is received there will be such formal ceremony as is usual on the death of a sovereign. The legation will go into mourning, but there is not likely to be a funeral service, although this has been considered as a further mark of respect.

## CARLISLE'S ADDRESS.

**London Times Doesn't Look for Any Immediate Results.**

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The "Times's" leader on the speech delivered by Secretary Carlisle before the Massachusetts reform club, at Boston, Saturday evening, concludes as follows:

"We cannot feel assured that any immediate result will follow from Mr. Carlisle's forcible statement of the risks and the inconveniences of the system under which the government of the United States is saddled with the indefinite obligation of reissuing greenbacks after allowing them to be employed for the withdrawal of gold. The obstacles created by the political situation might be overcome if the business men were as keenly interested in the matter as they were before trade began to languish prove. A great deal, however, depends upon the character of the specific proposals for the reform of the currency which the secretary of the treasury foreshadows, but which he does not at present disclose. Both politicians and men of business may accept the major part of Mr. Carlisle's criticism. They may agree that the obligation to reissue as well as to redeem all outstanding notes ought never to have been imposed upon the government; yet they may hesitate to commit themselves to the new system of currency, or at all events they may find it easy to devise reasons for objecting to it."

## CHURCH 125 YEARS OLD.

**The Great Bethel Baptist Congregation of Uniontown to Celebrate.**

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 15.—The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Great Bethel Baptist church of this place on November 9 and 10 will be observed with an elaborate program. The only two surviving ex-pastors of the church, Revs. W. W. Hickman, of Flatwoods, and F. B. LaBarrer, of Baltimore, have accepted an invitation to be present. Revs. J. W. Hays, of Smithfield; J. A. Maxwell, of Connellsville; J. V. Stratton, of Scottdale, and J. E. Darby, of Mt. Pleasant, will also take part. A committee, consisting of Miss E. Ritenour, R. Porter Craig and J. Ellis, are preparing a paper of reminiscences, which will be read by Miss Ritenour.

**Big Potato Crops.**

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Oct. 15.—The potato crop in Lycoming county is the greatest in years. Several farmers have put away from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels, while some have put away still larger quantities. A fair estimate places the crop for the county at 200,000 bushels. The potato crop in Center county is so large that farmers are glad to dispose of them at 10 cents. The excess crop in that county will not be far short of 50,000 bushels.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

## REVEREND GIBBONS.

**His Narrow Escape From Death From Chronic Malaria.**

That Pe-ru-na cures chronic malaria needs no further proof that the thousands of testimonials of grateful patients. The Rev. Gibbons's testimonial, given below, is a fair sample of what is daily received:

Having been snatched from the grave, as it were, by the use of Pe-ru-na, I cannot longer refrain from writing to you. I am a minister of the gospel and pastor of St. Paul church of this place. Last spring I was taken down with malaria fever after a severe attack of la grippe. Many of the friends and members of my church gave me up as hopeless. I had got down to a skeleton, and for weeks lay in bed, thinking to myself that I would nevermore be well; but, thank God, I began using your Pe-ru-na, and to-day I can truthfully say that there is no medicine like Pe-ru-na. I will answer any inquiring letters and inform the writer that Pe-ru-na is the medicine that saved my life. It is the best medicine in the world.

REV. J. T. GIBBONS,
Oakland, Tex.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, will send a book on malaria free to anyone writing for it. Ask your druggist for the 1896 Pe-ru-na almanac.

## THE A. P. A. PLATFORM.

**Planks It Will Endeavor to Force Candidates to Indorse.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The American Protective association, in session here, perfected the organization of the national advisory board, electing Judge G. H. D. Stevens, of Detroit, president; G. W. Vanfossen, of Tacoma, Wash., vice-president, and Rev. James D. Dunn, of Boston, secretary. Secretary Dunn said reports as to the condition of the order in different states were very encouraging.

In the addresses made the growth and present strength of the order was a topic to which reference was frequently made. The A. P. A. was declared to be the dominant and controlling power in many cities. It was claimed by the speakers that several states can now be swayed from one of the great national parties to the other through the weight of the A. P. A., which holds the balance of power, and is liable to dictate politics. Having captured many cities and gained recognition in a number of states, the association is now turning its attention to the national government.

The following report and resolutions were adopted:

"To the officers and members of the national advisory board of the American Protective association:

"Your committee on plan of work and resolutions beg leave to submit the following report: We recommend that an executive committee be created, composed of 13 members of this board, the chairman, secretary, treasurer and vice-president to be officers and nine members to be appointed by the chairman.

"We recommend that the advisory board, through its executive committee, collect all possible reliable information concerning the views, affiliations and record of all presidential and vice-presidential candidates and 'possibilities' in all political parties, and for following purposes; for collecting and formulating same, to furnish the information to the executive boards of the states, to be by them disseminated among the subordinate councils of the order where superior councils are not organized.

"Resolved, That the board advises the members of the order to vote for the nomination to office on party tickets of the party they affiliate with, and to vote for the election of candidates only who are in thorough accord with, and will, if elected, support the following principles:

"Reduction of immigration to debar all undesirable persons, extension of time for naturalization, and educational qualification for suffrage, the maintenance of one general non-sectarian free public school system, no public funds or public property for sectarian purposes, taxation of all property not owned and controlled by the public, the opening to public official inspection of all private schools, convents, monasteries, hospitals and all institutions of an educational and reformatory character; no support given for any public position to any person who recognizes primal allegiance in civil affairs to any foreign or ecclesiastical power; public lands for actual settlement by American citizens only.

"Resolved, That this order demands the thorough enforcement of all exchange laws by legally constituted authorities. The only true American remedy for exchange evils is to be sought in the courts, or at the ballot."

## A PREACHER'S SACRIFICE.

**Rev. Elliott Gave Up Everything to Aid His Church.**

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 15.—About three years ago Rev. M. C. Elliott was sent here by the Methodist Protestant conference to take charge of an almost bankrupt church at the East End. He was young, ambitious and energetic, and it was not long before his little charge became one of the most popular in the city, the congregation each Sunday testing the capacity of the building. After one year's administration, Mr. Elliott went to his conference and pleaded so earnestly for assistance in building a larger church that a resolution was passed contributing $1,000 for the purpose and agreeing to loan another $1,000 as soon as it was required.

Returning home Mr. Elliott arranged to sell his old church for $1,600, and with this began the erection of a new building, making no application for aid from the conference until the foundation was laid. There was delay on the part of the conference, and the church debts rolled up until the creditors took the action of having Mr. Elliott arrested, as told in these dispatches last week. Almost everything Mr. Elliott had when he came here has gone toward paying the pressing obligations, his home has been temporarily broken up, fate seemed against him until yesterday, when he succeeded in negotiating a loan of $3,500 on the church property, with which he hopes to pay all claims.

Mr. Elliott is well known in Baltimore, Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

**Whisky Trust Outlook.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Receiver McNulta, of the Distilling and Cattle-feeding company, says: "All of the 17 distilling properties sold by me at judicial sale are, with a single exception, ready to be turned over to the new company. The outlook for business is good. The new company will be enabled to sell its product at a small margin above the cost of production, and, although without profit, without loss, while other companies, to meet the competition, must sell at from one-half to two cents per proof gallon loss." The distilleries will start about November 1.

**Russia Pledged to Help France.**

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The "Gaulois" asserts that while in Paris Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, signed another conference between Russia and France, pledging Russia to intervene forcibly against other powers than those composing the dreibund in the event of their attacking France. The "Gaulois" adds that this practically binds Russia to assist France against any attacking power whatever.

Pure rich blood is essential to good health, because the blood is the vital fluid which supplies all the organs with life. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, harmless, effective, do not pain or gripe.

# POTATO CROP IS ENORMOUS.

**NOT ONLY IS THIS THE CASE IN AMERICA, BUT IN MOST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, ALSO.**

## NO MARKET FOR THE SURPLUS.

**Northwestern Farmers Are Holding Wheat for Better Prices.**

**POTATOES WON'T PAY FOR DIGGING**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Reports to the agricultural department show a decline in the conditions of all the principal crops, except oats, rye and barley. The detailed summary made public to-day shows a widespread reduction in the condition of potatoes, due largely to drought. Complaints of potato rot come from the northern and more southern of the New England states, New York, several of the states adjoining the great lakes, and Missouri and Kansas. The losses from leaf blight and insects appear to have been exceptionally light. The most serious complaint of the potato grower this year is the low price of the product, particularly in the northwest. The report from the departments' agent for Wisconsin and Minnesota represents that in the latter state the tubers do not pay for digging. He states that the yield is enormous.

Sweet potatoes have suffered quite seriously from lack of rain, and their condition has been materially reduced in many states. In seven it has fallen from 10 to 22 points.

The condition of tobacco declined over 2 points. In Ohio, where the condition is the lowest, something over half a crop is expected, and the same may be said of Maryland and Virginia. The crops of Massachusetts and Connecticut are excellent. Conditions in New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky approximate the average for the country. Drought and frosts of the last of September are the principal causes of lowered condition.

The general average condition of rice is 90.3, a decline of 4 points, due principally to drought.

The product of hops is returned at 89.9 per cent of a full crop. The quality is generally very good, except in Washington, where the louse and mold have done material damage.

In sugar cane there is a very general falling off in condition, due to drought. The effect of the severe winter is seen in stubble cane fields. The prospective crop is much under that of 1894.

The sorghum crop seems to have suffered little, but in Virginia low conditions east of the Blue ridge reduce the general average to 88.

The continued drought, the hot weather and high winds of September, causing premature ripening and dropping, have resulted in a loss of over two points in the average condition of apples. The greatest losses occurred in the central west, where the crop was abundant. It is thought both the eating and keeping quality of the fruit has been much impaired, and in many sections a tendency to rot is already noted. The average condition now stands at 70.6.

The general conclusion in the British cereal trade that the wheat harvest of the world for 1895 is about 100,000,000 bushels less than that of 1894, is announced in the report of the European agent of the agricultural department for October. The report adds:

"It is known, however, that a greatly reduced quantity is being fed to stock, leaving about the same quantity for human beings."

The estimates of this season's wheat crop in the United Kingdom vary from 23 to 27 bushels an acre. Both in Great Britain and on the continent the wheat was harvested in such favorable condition as to assure a high percentage of flour. Reports from other countries are:

France—The official estimates for 1895 are: Wheat, 337,500,000 bushels; rye and maslin, 81,560,000 bushels; barley, 45,500,000 bushels; oats, 263,000,000 bushels. All fodder crops are suffering from protracted drought.

Germany—The wheat crop is estimated at 104,000,000 bushels, a reduction from last year of nearly 7,000,000. The potato crop is believed to be over an average. As England has nearly an average crop of very high quality, the market there is glutted, and prior to arrival as low as $10 a ton. These conditions are worth nothing, in view of our large crop this year, and it is unlikely that we shall be able to dispose of any of our surplus in Europe.

Italy—The wheat crop is officially estimated at 102,200,000 bushels, against 118,400,000 bushels last year. The barley crop is officially estimated at 7,000,000 bushels. That of last year, an unusually heavy crop, measured 8,000,000 bushels. A poor medium corn crop is expected.

Spain—The wheat harvest is officially reported at 92,000,000 bushels, against 105,600,000 bushels last year. It is not a prime crop.

Bulgaria—The continued and persistent drought is reported to have done great injury to the corn crop, which in some districts is said to have been totally destroyed.

Hungary—Corn crop irregular but satisfactory.

Roumania—The wheat crop is exceptionally abundant.

Greece—The wheat crop is unexpectedly short. A decrease of 30 per cent is expected.

Russia—An average wheat crop is expected. The rye crop is fine and heavy.

DULUTH, Oct. 14.—There is no doubt that northwestern farmers are holding back their wheat on account of the low prices prevailing, and marketing their coarse grain instead. For several days past the receipts of wheat in this market have fallen below those of last year. Receivers say that offerings are daily growing lighter, and daily sales here support the statement. On the other hand, there has been more than corresponding increase in coarse grains, though of course the daily reports of car inspection do not show as large a total for all grain receipts. During the first 11 days of the month the receipts of flax were equal to nearly two-thirds the total amount received during the full month of September. This quantity received during September was 55,962 bushels, which was more than came here during the entire last year crop, while for the first 11 days of October the receipts were 527,872 bushels. The same proportion prevails with regard to all coarse grains except rye.

The receipts of oats for 11 days of October have been 56,699 bushels, as compared with 81,245 bushels during the entire month of September. Barley receipts during October thus far have been 356,253 bushels, while the total for the month of September was only 510,777 bushels. Of course it is not reasonable to fear that the wheat movement will continue relatively small for any length of time. Farmers who are averse to selling their wheat for ruling prices, and have coarse grains to sell, will send the latter to market now and hold the wheat, for the reason that the coarse grains command relatively much higher values in this market than wheat. There is the further reason that flax cannot be held in the stack, as wheat can, with safety from damage by the elements.

Grain men believe that the heavy movement of coarse grains will be practically over before the 15th of next month, and the early closing of navigation is likely to spur shippers on to make inducements for a larger movement of wheat during the first half of November if the market should demand it, which is entirely likely.

## A. M. E. APPOINTMENTS.

**Pulpits of the Three Districts Filled by the Conference.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 14.—The appointments for the coming year, made today at one of the last sessions of the A. M. E. conference, were as follows:

Presiding elders: Pittsburg district, Rev. C. Asbury; Allegheny district, Rev. W. H. Brown, and Wheeling district, Rev. J. W. Riley.

Pastors: Allegheny district—Richard Tanner, Chartiers street, Allegheny; Rev. E. A. Waldon, Monongahela; Rev. Charles Brown, Southside, Pittsburg; Rev. J. J. Norris, Bridgewater; Rev. G. G. Skinner, Bradford; Rev. Benjamin Wheeler, Elizabeth; Rev. W. C. Gowens, Uniontown; Rev. Price A. Scott, Meadville; Rev. Richard Brown, Brownsville; Rev. I. B. Till, New Brighton; Rev. J. P. Quallace, Erie; Rev. George C. Sansom, Oil City; Rev. S. P. West, Franklin, and W. G. Webster, Charlerol.

Pittsburg district—Rev. A. L. Palmer, McKeesport; Rev. H. A. Grant, Bellefonte; Rev. T. E. Stevens, Altoona; Rev. M. S. Jones, Bellview; Rev. Sandy Christran, Dunc; Rev. Israel Holmes, Pittston; Rev. T. S. Eskeu, Lock Haven, Rev. I. N. Ross, Wylie avenue, Pittsburg; Rev. O. T. Davis, Montrose; Rev. Charles McGee, Scranton; Rev. Cyrus Young, McConnellsburg; Rev. Charles Gardner, Bedford; Rev. H. Thomas, Milton; Rev. S. C. Honesty, Braddock; Rev. R. M. Henderson, Phillipsburg; Rev. I. J. Summons, Lewistown; Rev. Cyrus Woodson, New Haven; Rev. J. M. Morris, Homestead; Rev. H. Johnson, Bloomsburg; Rev. W. S. Lowry, East End, Pittsburg; Rev. W. N. Young, Greensburg; Rev. J. W. Jeffries, Wilkesbarre.

Wheeling district—Rev. W. H. Coston, Parkersburg; Rev. R. R. Bummer, Wheeling; Rev. Carter Wright, Canonsburg, Pa.; Rev. J. W. Sanders, Weston; Rev. Daniel Newson, Waynesburg; Rev. T. A. J. West, Charleston; Rev. W. H. Pride, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Rev. Eli McKnight, Morgantown; Rev. Benjamin Morgan, Philippi; Rev. A. Smothers, West Middleton; Rev. Elisha Burser, Beverly; Rev. C. K. Butts, Boone; and Rev. L. A. Baber, Blachsville, W. Va.

## WILL BE A SUCCESS.

**No Doubt of the Practicability of the Panama Canal.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Colonel R. C. Wintersmith, United States consul at Colon, whose ill-health compelled him to return to the United States some time ago, is spending a few days in Washington. He has fully recovered from his late illness, and expects soon to be at his post again. Speaking on Panama canal affairs, Colonel Wintersmith said:

"There is no doubt as to the practicability of the Panama canal. The route as surveyed is only 45 miles long. It has a magnificent harbor at both the Atlantic and Pacific terminals, and 22 miles of the work have been completed. I have the authority of Colonel Albert C. Rives, for many years past the superintendent of the Panama railway company at Panama, that, notwithstanding the engineering difficulties, the canal can readily be constructed. There is no higher living authority than Colonel Rives, and I would back his judgment to any extent."

"Is the French government likely to finish the canal?"

"They have about 1,000 men employed at Calebra, a point about 12 miles east of Panama, but the laborers are miserably paid, and are accomplishing little if anything. It will require $100,000,000 to finish the work. I doubt if the French people can be induced to contribute this additional amount. I don't think, however, that the French engineers can make it a success, even by the expenditure of so large a sum, but an American syndicate could."

"How much money has been expended on the canal?"

"I have been told that the amount is $400,000,000. At least one-quarter of this money has been wasted. The extravagances of the men having the work in charge are almost beyond comprehension. Let me give you a few instances. They have built well-appointed, tastefully constructed houses along the line of the route for their laborers. An American concern would have constructed portable houses for this purpose, and moved them along as the work progressed. Another instance of their wastefulness is found in a magnificent house and grounds near Colon, which cost $150,000, and which was set aside for the use of Mr. De Lesseps. De Lesseps came down to Colon, spent exactly four days there, and returned to Paris. Then another $150,000 mansion was erected for his son, who stayed seven days on the isthmus, when he also went back. It is related that on one occasion a man in the construction department notified his superiors that 900 casks of iron spikes were needed. He handed them a wooden sample of the article desired, and this was sent on to Paris. A few months later a consignment of 900 casks of wooden spikes was received, which, of course, were useless. They have also 500 locomotives scattered along the line of the route, housed over, it is true, but which are practically useless."

Colonel Wintersmith thought it would take an American syndicate a year and a half or two years to finish the canal.

## THE W. C. T. U. ADJOURNS.

**A Few Changes Made in Department Superintendents.**

HARRISBURG, Oct. 15.—The state convention of the W. C. T. U. adjourned today after electing Mrs. L. W. Martin, of Philadelphia, a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore. The Armenian question was presented by Mrs. Ellen H. Lacy, of Warren county. Her brother, Paul Howard, was the only newspaper correspondent who penetrated beyond the Turkish lines. An encouraging report of the young women's work was made by Miss Crawford, of Mercer county. A handsome clock was presented to Miss Jennie Bracken, of Allegheny, organizer of "Y" work. Mrs. Forest, of Philadelphia, was reappointed editor of the "Bulletin."

With few exceptions the superintendents of various departments were re-elected. The following changes were made: Temperance literature, Mrs. L. T. Burns; Tunkhannock; Sunday school books and systematic giving, Mrs. Rachel Slattery, Downingtown; loyal temperance

## NOW AND FOREVER.

The shore was barren and low,
  The sea stretched out to the sky,
With a thread of green and a golden sheen
  To show to the human eye
  Where the water kissed the sky.

A ship on the water sailed
  Farther and farther away,
Till it touched the sheen of that hue of green
  And sank in the distant gray;
  Sank, and was lost for aye.

To eyes that waited and watched
  Its coming across the tide,
The ship I'd seen was the same, I ween,
  When it reached the other side,
And out of the mist did ride,
  A life that I watched and loved
    I saw sail over the sea
That stretches around the world, profound
    In its shoreless mystery,
    As dark as dark can be.

And I stood on the barren shore,
  And saw it glide from my sight,
And leave me alone, while my heart made moan,
  And the world grew black as night—
  With never a ray of light.

Then my faith grew strong and firm,
  That, across the misty sea,
On eternity's side of the death-stream wide,
  My darling unchanged shall be—
  Like that ship that crossed the sea.

—MRS. MAGGIE B. PEEKE.

# A COTTAGE BY THE VOLGA.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

BY SERGIUS STEPNIAK.

Author of "The Career of a Nihilist," "Underground Russia," "Saved by the Stars and Stripes," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER IV.

In the dining-room they found the mother, a woman of about 50, with old-fashioned ringlets. She was very like her daughter, but stout and heavy. She seemed much disturbed, and greeted the newcomer with a severe and attentive gaze that made him shrink up and decide in his own mind that he would not stay another hour in this house.

"Mamma," cried Katia, before her mother had time to utter a word, "Vladimir Petrovich is a friend of our Vania. He has brought us news of him."

Mrs. Prozorov underwent a sudden transformation. She shook hands with the visitor rapturously, made him sit beside her, and showered upon him so many questions that he had some difficulty in answering them all. The old nurse, who had brought up both brother and sister, was called in. The servants were also sent for, and it was announced that their young master, whom they had feared must be dead, was in St. Petersburg, alive and well, and that his friend, passing by on a journey, had come out of his way to bring the good news.

Mrs. Prozorov herself fully believed this version of the cause of Vladimir's unexpected apearance in her house. She put the story told to her by her daughter (who had not been able to keep the secret from her, and had told her the whole truth) out of her mind as an absurdity. Was it likely that Vania's friend—and such a gentlemanly young man, too, with such good manners—should have jumped out of a train while it was going and run away from the police, like a highway robber? Her daughter must have been making fun of her, or perhaps the visitor had told the story to Katia as a joke, and Katia in her simplicity had taken it seriously.

Vladimir at once became for her a dear guest, for whom nothing was good enough.

After breakfast he rose, saying that it was time for him to go, and asked where he could get horses to continue his journey. Mrs. Prozorov held up her hands in protest.

"Why, little father, do you want to desert us? You have had no time to tell anything yet, and think of going already. Stay with us, please; we don't have such guests often."

"Yes, indeed, Vladimir Petrovich," Katia put in, quietly, "why are you in such a hurry?"

This slight encouragement on her part was enough to make him give in at once.

He would willingly have faced many dangers in order to stay a few days with this charming girl, and to have the chance of converting her. Thus, at any rate, he tried to explain to himself the delight with which he accepted the invitation.

They lodged him in the little pavilion, and for the first three days he was perfectly happy. At table, he talked with his hostess about her son, recollecting various dtails of his St. Petersburg life. Then he would go back to his own room, and read any books he could find, or sit listening for the well-known sound of light footsteps on the gravel walk. For the first two or three days Katia was very anxious on his account, and would run in for a minute every now and then to make sure that he was safe and sound, and had not been carried off up the chimney by gendarmes.

After a bit, however, her anxiety calmed down, and she would come in simply to chat with him. Sometimes she would bring her embroidery with her, and would sit with him for a long time. She was accustomed to the simplicity of country life, and on finding that the visitor was a friend of her brother, she completely got over her shyness, and behaved to him just as to an old friend. She talked to him a great deal about her brother, and with her Vladimir was not obliged to tax his memory in speaking of him. He was able to tell her about that side of her brother's life which he shared with him, and which was the only side that he knew; his opinions, convictions and political work. About all this side of Ivan's life he was, of course, obliged to be silent with the mother. Then the subject of conversation gradually shifted to Katia herself.

"Ivan and I were great friends," Vladimir said to her in one of their after-dinner talks. "I wonder why he never spoke to me of you."

"Why should he speak of me?" she said, without looking up from her work. "He knew that nothing will come of me."

"That is to say—he thought so," corrected Vladimir. "I have always observed that relatives never can judge of one another."

Katia smiled.

"Do you think so?" she said, raising her laughing eyes to his face. "I think that Vania knows me very well. He very nearly brought me up. You know I was quite little when our father died. Of course, he knew me well, and what he thought about me is the truth."

"If you say that, it only proves that you don't know yourself," said Vladimir, simply and earnestly. "Judge of it yourself; remember what you did, and what you risked for me, a complete stranger to you. And here all around you are people struggling and suffering—people whom you know, and whom I am sure you love. How am I to believe that you do not care to help them?"

"Yes, I often go to the village, and I am very fond of the peasants here; that is quite true," she answered. "And you must not think us worse than we are; mother and I do help wherever we can," she added, shyly.

"For mercy's sake, don't talk to me about charity!" exclaimed Vladimir. "Is that what you call help? What you give are the crumbs that fall from your table."

"But what ought one to do? Give away one's fortune to the poor, as Christ commanded?" the girl asked, earnestly.

"One can certainly do that, if one cares to," answered Vladimir. "That is not so hard to do. Only that is not enough, and that is not the main thing."

"Then what is the main thing?" she asked, looking at him with astonished eyes.

Vladimir looked steadily at her, his gray eyes began to burn and glow.

"The main thing is to renounce your own self," he said. "It is to have no other care, day or night, than how to help these, your humbler brothers. It is to give up your soul to them. That is love and help indeed!"

He began to talk to her about the people—their want and misery, their rights and their possible future. He was a fine and animated speaker, and possessed the gift of carrying the hearer along with him. The girl had never heard such words before. Her brother had expressed the same ideas to her, but somehow his discourses had always seemed to her dry and authoritative; possibly because she had been accustomed to think of him as a teacher. This strange visitor, who had, as it were, suddenly dropped from the clouds, opened for her a door into a new, unknown magic world. Yet his talk troubled but did not satisfy her; it seemed to her that there was in it something unfinished, something left unsaid, and she tried to control the agitation into which it had thrown her—but could not. The embroidery fell from her hands and her cheeks flushed deeply. She held her breath is she listened.

"You see," Vladimir concluded quietly, "the way is plain. We shall not see the promised land, we are going toward it. Give up your loins—do you remember what the gospel says? Leave home and friends and come to us, to your brother."

She shook her head.

"No, I will not go to you. I don't want bloodshed," she answered, after a silence.

"We call people to self-sacrifice, not to bloodshed," he answered. "It is not our fault that nothing in the world is ever accomplished without pain."

"No, no, that is not it; I will never join you," the girl repeated. "You spoke of the gospel; I believe that the whole truth is in it. What is wanted is that people should live as Christ taught, and then everyone in the world will be happy and people will all live like brothers, and there will be no need to fight and kill each other. You see, we shall never agree," she added, bending over her work again.

At this point they were called to supper, and the conversation broke off.

Vladimir renewed it several times during the following days, but met with a degree of obstinate resistance which he had in no way expected. Katia was even no longer troubled by his talk; it seemed as if his words had lost their original charm. Her criticisms grew more and more decisive. She was not particularly gifted by nature, and with her the process of thinking was slow and difficult. But she thought seriously and conscientiously, following out a train of reasoning to its logical conclusion, and then holding fast to that conclusion. It was evident that she had been thinking deeply over what her guest had said; she had even caught up his terminology—and the result was that she stuck to her own point more firmly than ever.

"We disagree as to the means," she would say. She no longer added: "And will never agree upon that," but now Vladimir himself was inclined to think so. To meet with such obstinacy where he had expected an easy victory, at first irritated the impatient young revolutionist, and made him feel disappointed in this girl, who had produced on him so strong and sudden an impression. But afterward he was forced to give way, and this still further increased her fascination. Vladimir, nervous and impulsive, perceived in this young girl a calm and steady strength of character, which he himself did not possess, and his quickly-fired enthusiasm awoke in a new form. Their relative positions underwent a great change. Now, when Katia sat with her visitor, it was not he, but she, who started political conversations. He, indeed, avoiding them. What was the use of arguing. He had lost all hope of converting her; his self-assurance was quite gone, and he became depressed and gloomy. Sometimes they would sit together without speaking a word.

"What is the matter with you?" asked Katia, one day, observing the change in him. "You are not well."

"No, I am quite well. Why?" he asked, in his turn.

"Why, you are so"——

"So what? Sulky?" suggested Vladimir.

"M—m—yes, sulky."

"I don't know. I feel that way sometimes," he answered.

Their long discussions, and the peculiar mental atmosphere in which they had passed these days had made intimate friends of them.

Several minutes passed in silence. Katia moved the lamp nearer, and carefully examined the pattern traced on her work.

"What are you making?" Valdimir asked.

"A present for nurse," she answered, and then went on in another tone, as though thinking aloud: "I taought that people like you ought not even to know anything like—like—depression." She hesitated a moment for a word. "You ought to be always happy and bright."

"Really! And why?"

"You have such a cause to work for," she went on; "you are so strong and brave."

"I—strong," said Vladimir, sadly. "It is you that are strong. Come to us in St. Petersburg, and you will see people who are very strong. But I am strong only when what you would call the Holy Spirit descends upon me, and now it has left me."

Katia looked at him in surprise. His whole mental condition was to her a book written in hieroglyphics, and she was not affected by things which she could not understand. She decided that her guest must be unwell, and that he had better go to bed early. Accordingly, she rose to go. But Vladimir's face at once expressed such sincere and infantine distress that she sat down again. In the hope of cheering him, she began to talk to him about all sorts of trifles. He listened, sullenly enouga.

She had now the most resemblance to a calm and collected man, and he to a nervous and impressionable woman.

The next day—it was now the end of the week—Katia intended to go into the village after dinner, and invited her guest to accompany her. After her first exaggerated fear for his safety, she had passed into the stage of exaggerated confidence.

Vladimir, who realized the danger better than she did, refused. But when she had started, he began to feel so depressed and sorry that he had not gone with her, and was seized with so passionate a longing to go after and catch her up, that he became quite confused and upset.

"Surely I am not"—came into his head. He did not dare to finish the sudden thought, even to himself.

"Why, no, nonsense," he said, giving himself a shake. "I've just got accustomed—got into the way of being with her. I've been dawdling about here too long."

He made up his mind to go the next day.

After supper, instead of going to his own quarters as usual, he spent the evening with the lady of the house, in order to say goodby to her. But he went back to his rooms without having said it. Katia was so sweet, and her mother so amiable, that he decided to put off his departure for another day.

"It's really safer," he thought, making excuses to himself. "The day after to-morrow will be Sunday, and there will be fewer policemen about."

But it was long before he could get to sleep that night, and he rose late next morning.

CHAPTER V.

He found the ladies at table, and saw at once from their faces that they had been on an animated discussion. On the table lay an open letter, written in a firm, legible, masculine hand.

"There is a letter from Pavel Alexandrovich," began Mrs. Prozorov. "He is coming to dinner. He always spends Sundays and holidays with us," she added in explanation.

Vladimir inquired who was this Pavel Alexandrovich, whom he had not the honor to know.

"Kroutikov, collegiate, councillor," the old lady explained. "He is special commissioner to the governor, and a most admirable and attractive young man. I desire no better husband for my Katia."

Vladimir looked at her in astonishment.

"I am engaged to him," Katia put in, shyly.

Vladimir's face changed; he felt a kind of stab at his heart. Katia engaged, and to an official! He had not expected that.

Mrs. Prozorov meanwhile went on enumerating the virtues of her future son-in-law, and this gave Vladimir time to recover himself. "What is it to me?" he said to himself, with a little shrug of his shoulders.

"You will probably want the pavilion I have been occupying?" he said, when the old lady stopped. "I meant to tell you yesterday that I ought to be going; allow me to thank you for your hospitality."

"What do you want to go for?" Katia interrupted, interpreting his words in her own way. "You can trust Pavel Alexandrovich thoroughly, although he is an official. I want you to get to know him. He is a good man."

"I fully believe it, since you have chosen him," said Vladimir, gravely. "But all the same, I must go, and I beg you"——

"No, no! You're to stay! Please stay!" Katia entreated. "I shall be hurt if you go."

"Stay, of course, Vladimir Petrovich," said Mrs. Prozorov. "Why should you suddenly want to go away? Why, the horses aren't shod yet. Pavel Alexandrovich is quite like a son of the house. He was very fond of Vania, though, of course, he disapproves of his fancies."

"He doesn't disapprove at all, mamma," Katia burst in. "I ought to know best about that. I'll talk to him about you; please leave that to me."

She was very much agitated, though she tried not to appear so. Somehow she felt herself to blame for not having told Vladimir beforehand of Pavel Alexandrovich's existence, although she had not intentionally concealed anything from him. She simply had not thought of it. And, for that matter, of what interest could it be to Vladimir whether she was going to be married, and to whom?

She went back into the pavilion with him, and was peculiarly friendly and kind, trying to repair her blunder and persuade him of the excellent qualities and views of Pavel Alexandrovich. But she did not succeed.

"A regular 'bureaucrat,' according to the latest fashion!" he said to himself. "And this girl is going to marry such a man!"

He listened to her without comment, and in the neutral manner enjoined by the laws of politeness. Something whispered to him that his meeting with this slimy bureaucrat (as he mentally represented the official to himself) would lead to no good. But to slip out of that meeting now would be cowardly.

Punctuaiy at 12 o'clock a carriage drove up to the porch. Vladimir could hear the noise of the wheels from his pavilion. But he did not see the visitor until he was called to dinner. Kroutikov was a man of about 30, well dressed, but without any foppishness, and not in the least "slimy." His thick, jet-black hair was cropped short, and his heavy jaw was smoothly shaven and shaded with blue. His features were large and regular, and rather striking, but when he smiled his nose seemed to flatten up in a way that gave to his face a vulgar look. For the rest, he was very well aware of this defect, and seldom smiled.

Katia introduced the two men to each other. Before her lover's arrival she had intended to tell who the visitor was. But when alone with Kroutikov she had omitted to tell him, and so introduced Vladimir simply as "a friend of Vania." Kroutikov measured him with a quick glance. Vladimir's appearance was respectable enough; on the day after his arrival he had ordered some clean linen and a few other necessary things from the town through Mrs. Prozorov's bailiff. Nevertheless there was something about his whole appearance that at once made Kroutikov put him down in the category of the people that he, Kroutikov, peculiarly disliked, and to which his future brother-in-law belonged.

"Chips from the same block," he said to himself. "But how did he manage to get here?"

"Do you live in St. Petersburg, if I may ask?" he inquired, amiably.

"That depends," answered Vladimir, evasively. "I live mostly in St. Petersburg, but I am a good deal in other towns, too."

"Yes, I see. You no doubt travel on business for the service, I presume?"

"For the service, of course, else I should not go globe-trotting," answered Vladimir, with hardly perceptible irony. "A man can't get on without serving in these times."

Kroutikov was just going to ask the visitor in what department he served, but refrained. Vladimir's appearance was so unlike that of an official, that Kroutikov felt convinced he must be either joking or fibbing.

"Is it long that you arrived in our part of the world," he asked, politely, in order to change the topic of conversation.

"A week ago," answered Vladimir.

"You have chosen a most enjoyable season. The Volga-land is exceedingly attractive just now. Did you make your trip by steamer, if I may take the liberty of asking?"

"No, I made my trip by railway," answered Vladimir, mockingly.

This informal catechism irritated him, and yet he could not help being amused at the thought of what a grimace this self-satisfied official would make if he only knew in what manner the "trip" had been made. At present he evidently knew nothing about it, and Vladimir was very grateful to Katia for this.

Kroutikov was stung by the jesting tone of the visitor, which seemed to him insolent. He fixed upon Vladimir a penetrating, searching gaze. There had arisen in his mind a suspicion, which was growing into a certainty, that this thin young man was no other than the escaped "political" for whom the police were so zealously searching in the town. His personal appearance and the time of his arrival were all in favor of the supposition. But how could he have come here? How was it that Katia had said nothing about it? Was it possible that she was in a plot with this personage to deceive him, Kroutikov? Or did she know nothing about it? He resolved to continue his gentle catechising of the stranger. But here Katia called them to table. She felt as though on tenter-hooks, and seized the first opportunity to interrupt the conversation, which was approaching dangerous ground.

Kroutikov took his betrothed in to dinner and sat beside her. Vladimir sat opposite them with the old lady. During dinner Kroutikov had the conversation almost entirely to himself. He talked about the work in the service and about the governor, boastfully speaking of his intimacy with the latter. Mrs. Prozorov quite glowed with pleasure and pride as she listened.

Suddenly Kroutikov, with the most innocent air, asked her:

"Have you heard the news, little mother? A political has escaped from the gendarmes; he jumped out of the train while it was going."

"Yes, Katia told me something about it," she answered, quite simply.

Kroutikov had gone too far. He had put the question so carelessly that it had only reassured the old lady instead of alarming her.

"Oh, then, you have heard of it, too?" he asked Katia, with an innocent face.

"Yes," she answered sharply, rising from the table. "Let us go and have our coffee in the drawing room. I can't bear people to sit over the table arguing!" she added, although no one had been arguing at all.

Kroutikov cast a furtive glance at her. "She knows everything, and she's in a plot against me!" he decided. He dropped the subject. In the drawing room he sat for some time silent and gloomy, then went up to his betrothed, and took her aside. They began what was evidently an animated conversation.

"They're making it up," said Vladimir, to himself. He drank his coffee, and went away to his own room.

He felt that it would be repulsive—unbearable to him—to remain any longer in this house. He must go—he must escape—now—this very minute. He did not like the idea of slipping away without Katia's knowledge. But she would understand. He would leave a letter for her.

He sat down at once to write it. But when written the letter did not please him. He burned it; then wrote another, and burned that too, and ended by leaving only a few lines.

"I thank you most earnestly for all you have done for me, and beg you to forgive my being obliged to leave your house without saying good-bye to you."

He signed this note: "Yours, Vladimir Volgin," and laid it in the book which had helped to make them friends; then he replaced the book on its shelf.

"If she remembers me at all, she will guess where to look," he thought. He went out into the garden, and through the little gate on to the path leading down to the river. No one noticed him. He walked down the path toward the mooring place, and saw the boat in which he had accomplished his memorable journey.

How short a time ago it had all happened, and how much he had felt and lived through since then! He walked on, down the path, lost in thought. All that happened in this week was now past history for him—that was already tinged with the soft shades of vanishing memories.

At a turn of the path he stopped, and looked back, to take a last glance at the house where lived the girl who—he was willing to acknowledge it to himself now—had for a moment filled his heart and imagination. He was in the act of mentally saying farewell to her forever, when suddenly a man's voice called him by name. Before him stood Kroutikov, arm-in-arm with Katia. They had been for a walk along the river bank, and were now returning to the house.

"So you have been taking a stroll, too," remarked Kroutikov, with his flat smile.

He was much more amiable now than he had been at dinner-table, as he wished to please Katia, with whom, as was easy to see, he had been having a full explanation.

"Yes, I came out for a walk," Vladimir said, constrainedly, and glancing at Katia.

"Who could sit at home in such lovely weather!" she said.

There was only the merest shadow of an arch smile about her lips, but her eyes and all her bright, animated face seemed to sparkle and quiver with suppressed laughter. She had guessed at once the motive of Vladimir's "stroll," and this accidental discovery of the fugitive in the act amused her immensely.

"Well, do you want to go on with your solitary walk and leave us to the mercies of fate?" asked Katia, in a jesting tone that only he understood.

"Thank you, no, I'll walk some other time," answered Vladimir, smiling back at her. "I'll go back with you now."

CHAPTER VI.

They returned to the house together. A messenger with a black leather bag followed them at a little distance. He had just arrived from the town with important papers sent by the governor.

"There, you see," said Kroutikov, lightly, nodding in the direction of his satellite, "our work is pretty hard, too. Even in this peaceful retreat," he went on, with a clumsy attempt at gallantry, "devoted, one may say, to Cupid and the Muses, even here we are pursued by business in the shape of this Hermes!"

They went into the drawing-room. The old lady was not there; she was finishing her after-dinner nap upstairs. Kroutikov went into his own room to look through the newly-arrived papers, and Katia and Vladimir were left alone.

"Well, are you very much grieved that we disturbed you just as you were running away?" she asked, laughing.

"Grieved, but not very much," answered Vladimir. "I shall go away to-night in any case, and now I have a chance of saying good-bye to you in person, Katerina Vasilyevna."

"There's not the slightest need for you to be in such a hurry to run away from here. You're safer here than anywhere else now. I have told everything to my betrothed, and you can rest assured that your secret is in good hands."

"I fully believe it, and am grateful to him for his generosity," answered Vladimir, coldly. "But, all the same, allow me to say good-bye."

Katia pouted and shrugged her shoulders.

"I'll tell you what I think," she said, after a moment's pause. "That is not nice of you."

"What is not nice? That I don't want to live on your bounty for the rest of my natural life?" asked Vladimir, pettishly.

"No, no!" she answered. "It is not nice of you to be so intolerant. I know ——"

She was interrupted by the entrance of Kroutikov. His usually self-satisfied, imperturbable face expressed agitation, and a sort of despondent perplexity. He held an open letter in his hand.

"What is the matter? What has happened?" cried Katia.

"There's—news just come—about Vania," said Kroutikov, unwillingly.

"News? Tell me quickly! Oh, make haste!" she cried, imploringly.

"It's very unfortunate," Kroutikov began; "but of course, it would have had to come sooner or later, because all these—a—a—fancies couldn't lead to a good end"—he glanced sideways at Vladimir. "In short—Vania is arrested."

The word fell like a thunderbult. Katia gave a sharp cry, and caught hold of, not her betrothed, but Vladimir. Her instinct told her that in this trouble he was nearer to her. She sat down on a chair beside him, and hiding her face on the chair-back burst into hysterical sobs.

Vladimir bent over her.

"Don't be so distressed," he said. "Maybe it will end in quite a trifle. It is not every arrest that means ruin. When we know the details——. Allow me to see the letter," he added, in a formal tone, turning to Kroutikov, who was looking on with a frown.

"No, no. I had better read it myself," answered Kroutikov. "It's only a few lines."

"'Information has also been received,'" he began, reading aloud, "'that a nobleman of this province, Ivan Prozorov, the brother of your betrothed, has been arrested in St. Petersburg. This event must, of course, be a distressing one to you, on account of your relations to the family. But no one can be held responsible'"—here Kroutikov skipped several lines—"that doesn't concern the matter," he muttered. "'The person on whom rests the blame of the arrest and ruin of young Prozorov (as of many others) is said to be a certain Sosnin, the unworthy son of the well-known senator who was at one time governor of your province. Who would have thought'—a—the rest is not interesting, Kroutikov concluded, putting the letter in his pocket.

"Well?" Katia asked, raising her eyes to Vladimir's face with such a look of grief and anxious expectation as that with which people look at a doctor by a dying patient's bedside.

Vladimir was as white as a corpse. Sosnin was his own name.

"Then, there's no hope? Then Vania is lost? Shall we never see him any more?" Katia cried out, catching hold of his hand.

There was a sudden noise in the adjoining room, and something fell heavily to the floor. The mother, coming in to her guests after her nap, had caught her daughter's exclamation through the open door.

They carried her to her bedroom, where Katia and the nurse attended to her.

Kroutikov had to return to the town that day, as the governor wanted him to be there on special business. Katia came out only for a moment and went back to her patient at once; so only Vladimir was left to see the visitor off. When they parted Kroutikov pressed Vladimir's hand, smiling his flat smile, and said with peculiar tenderness:

"Good-bye for the present. I hope to meet you again under more agreeable circumstances."

But when Vladimir, a moment afterward, turned his head suddenly, he caught a look of such hatred on Kroutikov's face as told him all.

Vladimir had already been debating within himself over the question—a question of some practical moment to him—would this official betray him or not?

"He is going to inform!" he decided, when he saw that look. The "agreeable" meeting was to be a meeting in prison, at the interrogator's table.

The pleasure of such a meeting would hardly be reciprocal, and Vladimir had no mind to wait for it. He decided to go that night; but, come what might, he must see Katia first. He must tell her his name and explain the truth to her. Of course, they would never meet any more. But she might somehow find out his name. And even if that should never happen, he could not leave her to think of Vladimir Sosnin as guilty of her brother's ruin—perhaps even of treachery.

Kroutikov was ill-tempered and out of sorts all the way to the station. He urged on and abused the driver, and even struck him with his fist. He was in a state of savage irritability, and, like Vladimir, was debating within himself, and over the same question, only from the other side.

"Shall I inform or not?" On the one hand the idea of coming forward as an informer, and above all, as an informer against a guest in a house which he already regarded as half his own, was repugnant to him as a young man of honor. But on the other hand, this matter concerned the happiness of all his life; it concerned Katia. It would be an easy matter to lead astray and ruin such a generous, enthusiastic girl. Had there not been examples? There was already between her and this vagabond a close tie which horrified and tormented him. She had been in a plot with this man to keep a secret from him, her betrothed. It was true that she had afterward confessed everything to him, but he now remembered that she had done so only when she realized that he already knew the whole truth without her help. And then that last scene—his blood boiled when he remembered it. How might not all this end? No doubt this Vladimir, or whatever his name might be, would soon go away; and supposing he should not go away of his own choice, nothing would be easier than to frighten him away. But what was there to prevent him from coming back again in a month or two? Would it not be safer to remove him altogether? Was not he Kroutikov, bound by his duty as an official, by his love to Katia, to conquer his own repugnance?

But what would Katia say to this? How would she look at him if he did such a thing?

He could not make up his mind, and this still further increased his anger and irritation. In this state of indecision he arrived at the town, spent the evening at home, and, still unable to make up his mind, entered the governor's office next morning.

The cottage by the Volga, meanwhile, was given up to grief and mourning.

Mrs. Prozorov had not left her bed, and Katia remained constantly by her mother's side. During the whole of Saturday evening Vladimir sat alone in the dining-room, hoping to see her, if only for a moment. But she did not appear. Perhaps she was purposely avoiding him.

He went back to the pavilion. Should he send her a letter and go without seeing her? No—such a thing as what he had to tell her must be told by word of mouth. He decided to stay. His former fears now seemed to him groundless. "He won't inform," Vladimir assured himself; "because he knows that he'd lose Katia altogether if he did."

The whole of Sunday passed in miserable waiting. Katia did not appear. After dinner he caught sight of her for a moment, as she went into the kitchen to give some order. She nodded to him from the distance, and went upstairs again, without giving him the opportunity of speaking a word to her.

The time passed on, and with every hour his agitation increased. A new stone was now added to the load of his wretchedness. The answer to that question: "Will he inform or not?" had now taken in his mind a new and final shape: "He will inform, and contrive that Katia shall not suspect him of it."

He waited and waited, as if on tenter-hooks, listening to every sound. At last he decided to write a note to her, asking if he could see her. Presently the nurse came down the winding stairs with a water-bottle.

"How is your mistress?" asked Vladimir.

"Better now, thanks be to God. She is asleep."

"Then, when you go upstairs again, give this to Miss Katia, please."

He handed her the little note folded in four. The old woman looked him in the face and shook her head, disapprovingly; nevertheless, she took the note.

Vladimir had written: "I have something to say to you. For God's sake come down to me. I will not keep you long. It is a matter of my life, which you saved."

The nurse changed the water in the bottle and went upstairs again. A moment afterward Vladimir heard Katia's footsteps on the stairs.

(To be Continued.)

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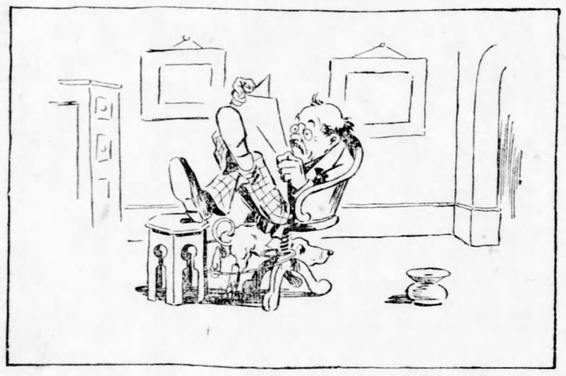
## A REVOLUTION INDEED.

1—I've tied that dog to the chair and don't believe he can run away again.

2—What is this? A revolution in Cuba?



3—Great Heavens! I wonder if Spain will be overthrown?

4—!!! ?? !!!

## A CREDITOR ON EVERY STREET.

Collie—Why were you walking on the roof this morning?
Chollie—It's the only way that I can get downtown safely, don't che know.

## FUNNY THINGS IN HOTELS.

### People Ignorant of Electric Lights Make Peculiar Breaks.

Several hotel men were standing in a group in an uptown hotel recently chatting, says the New York "Tribune." The conversation turned upon the eccentricities of guests. The many odd ways in which different people handle electric lights came up, and one hotel man said:

"Nearly everyone now knows how the incandescent lamp is operated, but still we meet with some funny instances of ignorance. Last week we nearly had our hotel set on fire on account of a piece of stupidity on the part of a guest. The building being fireproof alone prevented a conflagration. A woman came to the house who was in the habit of sleeping with a dim light in her room, and the electric lamp bothered her. She either had to let it burn brightly or else turn it off altogether. Finally she hit upon the idea of wrapping a towel around it. Then she began to question whether the towel would catch fire. Then she adopted the happy expedient of wetting the towel. That was the worst thing she could do. She soon dropped asleep, and of course the towel soon began to burn. A blazing piece dropped on the curtains and soon the whole room was afire. She was badly scared, and, of course, the contents of the room were ruined."

"That was odd," said another one of the party, "but the strangest thing I have heard of was the case of a farmer who came into St. Louis. He went to a hotel where electric lamps were used. He tried for an hour to put it out, and then sent for a callboy. The guest explained his dilemma, and the boy promptly stepped up to the lamp and turned the button. There was a moment of silence, and then from the place where the farmer stood there came a flash and report, and a bullet buried itself in the wall, narrowly missing the boy. Again and again the pistol was heard, until every chamber was empty.

"Fortunately the boy escaped, and the police entered the room and placed the farmer under arrest. The old fellow was talking incoherently, and seemed mad clear through. When he was finally quieted down he gave his reason for shooting. He said that he had been trying to put out a newfangled sort of light and had not been able to do it. Then he called a boy, who blew it out. Just after the light went out he heard a click and knew that someone had cocked a revolver. He at once thought he was about to be murdered and robbed, and did not wait, but began shooting at once. When told of his mistake he was much chagrined and apologized most humbly."

This story brought forth another one from a member of the party who had not yet spoken. He said:

"When we put electric lights in our hotel we placed them so that they could be moved to any part of the room, plenty of wire being allowed for that purpose. One night a man came to the house who was unfamiliar with the light, and could not find the way to put it out. Evidently he did not wish to show his ignorance, and as he could not sleep with the light burning, he cast about for some way to get rid of it. Finally he drew the bureau up alongside the lamp. Then he took the globe and placed it inside one of the bureau drawers and closed the drawer tightly. The result was the light was practically put out. The chambermaid found it there in the morning, and it was still burning brightly. He admitted his ignorance then, and we showed him how the machine worked."

## NOT WORTH THE PRICE.

### Small Boy Refuses a Reward for Saving a Life.

A fat man carrying a gun and leading a dog made a dash down Market street for the Oakland ferry boat yesterday, says the San Francisco "Post." He could have caught it if he had walked quietly along, but he became excited, and old Time commenced having fun with him. The dog would run on the wrong side of telegraph poles and hydrants and tangle his chain up in the legs of pedestrians. By the time spent in apologizing and untangling the dog he was delayed till the little gate closed in his face. Then he ran around to the big gate, dodged around a mail wagon and made a run for the boat. The deck hands raised the apron and the boat moved slowly out, but he was determined to catch it, and, gripping his gun and dog chain a little tighter, made a run and sprang out into the air. The boat was only six feet away, but the dog balked at the apron. The hunter stopped in the middle of his leap, his feet flew out toward the steamer, and he dropped into the bay like a bale of hay. A small boy who was fishing from the wharf dropped his pole, splashed into the water, and towed the fat man to a pile, where he clung till a boatman pulled him out.

"My boy, you saved by life," he exclaimed enthusiastically, as he kicked the dog and tried to wring the water out of his shotgun. "Let me reward you."

He thrust his hand into his clammy pocket and fished out a wet 10-cent piece.

"There, my boy; take that, but don't spend it foolishly."

"No, sir; I can't take it, sir." The boy pushed the generous hand aside. "I didn't earn it."

"Why you saved my life, boy."

"Yes, I know it, sir; but it ain't worth 10 cents!"

### The Nation's Money.

Cheer up; the congressman will come!
  It isn't long to wait;
And much of what they say, we know,
  Will be "appropriate."

—Washington Star.

### BITS OF VERSE.

#### Courage.

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
  And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look beyond
  Its tumult and its strife;

Because I lift my head above the mist,
  Where the sun shines and the broad breezes blow,
By every ray and every raindrop kissed
  That God's love doth bestow;

Think you I find no bitterness at all,
  No burden to be borne, like Christian's pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to fall,
  Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ills with cold reserve,
  To curse myself and all who love me? Nay!
A thousand times more good than I deserve
  God gives me every day.

And in each one of these rebellious tears,
  Kept bravely back, he makes a rainbow shine.
Grateful I take his slightest gift; no fears,
  Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear; and when the clouds are past,
  One golden day redeems the weary year.
Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last
  Will sound his voice of cheer.

Then vex me not with chiding. Let me be.
  I must be glad and grateful to the end.
I grudge you not your cold and darkness—me
  The powers of light befriend.

—MRS. CELIA THAXTER.

#### She Wilted.

She questioned him close, but no secret disclosed,
  As they sat in the gloaming together.
About his life, for the damsel proposed,
  With rare wisdom, to ascertain whether
He had habits or faults which in subsequent years
  Might occasion her worry or sorrow;
But George he was slick, and allayed all her fears
  And doubts for the coming to-morrow.

"Now, George, do you gamble?" The question came low
  And distinct, that he might understand;
"No, Ethel, I don't; but I ought to just now,
  For I'm holding a beautiful hand."
'Twas a triumph of genius, it can't be denied,
  By mortals but rarely possessed;
She quietly gathered her sleeves to one side
  And wilted away on his breast.

—Detroit Free Press.

#### Just a Few Words.

Just a few words, but they blinded
  The brightness all out of a day;
Just a few words, but they lifted
  The shadows and cast them away.

Only a frown, but it dampened
  The cheer of a dear little heart;
Only a smile, but its sweetness
  Check'd tears that were ready to start.

Oh, that the rules of our living
  More like to the golden would be!
Much, oh! so much more of sunshine
  Would go out from you and from me.

—GEORGIANA NOURSE.

#### Gone.

Oh, where is the girl who used to play
  "The Maiden's Prayer" and oft crochet
In such a sweet, audacious way,
  In colors striking?
Who loved to see the house well kept;
Who dusted some, betimes, and swept,
And pensively o'er "East Lynne" wept?
  She's gone a-biking.

Where is the girl whose blushes glow
  When, as the golden moon swings low,
You tell her that you love her so?
  She's to our liking.
Alas! It is in vain to seek
Her who would hear a lover speak,
With dewy eye and mantling cheek—
  She's gone a-biking.

—Washington Star.

#### Power of Will.

She sighed and sighed for her parting youth,
  As she stood before her glass;
But, as she paused reflecting there,
  A strange thing came to pass.

Her will was strong, and, as she thought
  With mind nigh superhuman
On woman's wrongs, this antique maid
  Became a real new woman.

—Harper's Bazar.

#### A Love Suit.

She was a simple country maid,
  (I'm from New York, you know,)
She wore her dark hair in a braid,
  Her gown was calico.

I boarded at her father's farm,
  ('Twas in the holidays),
I thought that it could do no harm
  Her comeliness to praise.

She looked so innocent, and sweet,
  (Her eyes were such a blue!)
I could not but her love entreat—
  Nay, frown not, so would you.

She looked so innocent, and oh,
  Her lips were made to kiss!
How could I help but tell her so,
  And beg a little bliss!

She looked so innocent, and sweet,
  That "twelve good men and true"
Said: "Twenty thousand dollars neat
  We'll make him pay to you!"

—Truth.

#### Proved to Be a Lamb.

The wolf came to the broker's door
  In insolence and pride;
But the broker knew a thing or more,
  And Lupus lost his hide.

—Indianapolis Journal

#### Beyond.

It seemeth such a little way to me
  Across to that strange country, the Beyond,
And yet not strange, for it has grown to be
  The home of those of whom I am so fond;
They make it seem familiar and most dear,
  As journeying friends bring distant countries near.

So close it lies that when my sight is clear
  I think I see the gleaming strand;
I know, I feel that those who've gone from here
  Come near enough to touch my hand;
I often think, but for our veiled eyes,
We should find heaven right 'round us lies.

I cannot make it seem a day to dread
  When from this dear earth I shall journey out
To that still dearer country of the dead,
  And join the lost ones so long dreamed about.
I love this world, yet shall I love to go
And meet the friends who wait for me, I know.

And so for me there is no sting to death,
  And so the grave has lost its victory;
It is but crossing with a bated breath
  And white, set face, a little strip of sea,
To find the loved ones waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious than before.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

#### Drugged Bliss.

Jenny kissed me when we met—
  Not as once we osculated—
Leaving doubt and vain regret,
  Jenny's lips were medicated!

So the romance fades away—
  Love has lost his dearest blisses;
Ruined is the rose of May
  With these chilly, drugstore kisses!

—Atlanta Constitution.

#### Pull Hard.

Time's rolling stream is swift and deep—
  Dip in your oar!
The current runs with mighty sweep—
  Dip in your oar!
If storms are gathering in the sky,
Or danger reefs halt hidden lie,
The well-manned bark may safely fly—
  Dip in your oar!

Heed not the trifles on the strand—
  Dip in your oar!
The boat obeys the steady hand—
  Dip in your oar!
Ambition's fires in beauty beam;
Faith lights the way with steady gleam;
Success awaits, just up the stream—
  Dip in your oar!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### Echo of the Summer.

For various reasons men go to the sea,
And manifold benefits glean;
But fair woman's reason is best, you'll agree—
She goes to sea to be seen.

—Brooklyn Life.

# HIGHER RATES FOR EXCHANGE.

THE ADVANCE LOGICALLY REFLECTED IN A SHADING IN THE MONEY RATE.

## B. & O. PASSES ITS DIVIDEND.

Market Opened Active, but Bears Soon Changed the Tone.

SPECULATIVE BONDS SAGGED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The action of the stock market to-day was moderately influenced by a rise in the rates of foreign exchange to within a fraction of the gold exporting point. The advance was attempted to be explained in various ways, but it was really attributable to the changes in the course of our merchandise trade, imports increasing, while exports show a moderate decline. The September statement of our foreign trade has a direct bearing on this subject. It shows that while exports remained stationary imports increased to a marked extent. The result was that the favorable balance of exchange of $8,000,000 in September, 1894, has been changed into an unfavorable balance of $6,500,000 in September, 1895.

That month last year the gold movement was unusually small, the result being moderate imports. This year in the same month there was substantial gold exports, in the aggregate slightly in excess of the change of condition in merchandise. In other words we imported $15,000,000 more than we did a year ago, and accordingly have exported $17,000,000 more in gold. The strength of exchange was logically reflected in a shading in money rate.

Other news was confined to railroad earnings, the passage of the Baltimore & Ohio dividend for the half year, and the action of the governing committee of the New York stock exchange in deciding to list the Central trust company receipts for Chicago gas. This last event was not known until after the close of business, but had been anticipated.

It was stated that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad had earned the amount required for a 2½ per cent dividend, but that the directors had decided to apply the money in other directions. The average increase in the gross earnings of roads reporting for the first week in October was the largest since early in July.

The market opened moderately active and fractionally higher. Aggressive bear operations soon changed the character, and resulted in declines ranging up to 1⅞ per cent, with the grangers and industrials the chief sufferers. In the less active shares the movement was irregular. Morris & Essex rose to 170, as against 166, the last previous sale on September 20. New England touched 53½, as compared with 56, the previous quotation. American spirits manufacturing company preferred when issued, which closed at 44½ bid yesterday, brought 45 for the first transaction ever recognized, and receded to 47. Erie telegraph gained 7⅛ to 70, and subsequently lost the improvement.

The speculation was weak and apathetic until near the close, when on increased earnings the market became irregular. Chicago gas and Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred received good support, and rallied 1 per cent each from the low point. The first mentioned lost a fraction of that gain later. Bond prices were in the main fractionally above the low point.

There was a marked diminution in the volume of trading, and an absence also of that decided and ugly bearish characterized yesterday's operations to a point. The market as a whole, however, ruled firm, although in the late trading the speculative issues developed a sagging tendency, which was in part attributed to the heaviness of the share speculation. A transaction of note was the purchase of a block of $100,000 Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling bonds at 109. Subsequently the price rose to 109½. The total sales were $1,626,000.

Governments were inactive. In state securities $20,000 Virginia centuries were traded in at 62⅞, seller 30.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade:

| STOCKS. | Open-ing. | High- est. | Low- ing. | Clos- Oc.15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A., T. & S. F.... | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ |
| Am. Cot. Oil Co. do. pref.... | | | | 22 |
| Am. S. Ref. Co.... | 109⅛ | 109½ | 107¾ | 109¼ |
| do. pref.... | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Am. Tobacco Co. | 94⅛ | 94⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅞ |
| Balto. & Ohio.... | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Canada Southern.... | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | 53¼ | 53⅝ |
| Canadian Pacific.... | 61¼ | 61⅜ | 61⅛ | 60⅝ |
| Chi. G. Tr. Rcts.. | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 68⅜ | 68½ |
| Chi. G.... | 87⅛ | 87⅝ | 86¾ | 87⅜ |
| C. H. V. & T.... do. pref.... | | | | |
| Consolidated Gas. | 145¾ | 146¼ | 145¼ | 145¾ |
| C., C. & St. L. | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45 | 44⅞ |
| Cheса. & Ohio.... | 19½ | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| D., L. & W. | 169 | 169 | 168½ | 169 |
| Del. & Hudson.... | 132⅝ | 132½ | 132⅝ | 132½ |
| D. & C. F. Co.... | 24⅜ | 24⅝ | 23⅞ | 23⅝ |
| Erie | 12 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12 |
| Gen. Electric Co. | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38¾ | 38 |
| Illinois Central.... | | | | 100 |
| L. S. & M. S.... | 151 | 151 | 150¾ | 151 |
| L. E. & W.... do. pref.... | | | 27½ | 23¾ |
| Louis. & Nash.... | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 61⅝ | 62 |
| Michigan Central. | | | | 98 |
| Manhattan Con.... | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110 | 110 |
| Missouri Pacific.. | 37½ | 37⅝ | | 37⅝ |
| Nat. Lead Co.... | | | | 34½ |
| do. pref.... | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| N. Y. Central.... | 101 | 101 | 100⅝ | 100¾ |
| N. Y. & N. E.... | 53¾ | 53½ | 53¼ | 51 |
| N. J. Central.... | | | | 112 |
| N. Y., O. & W.... | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18½ |
| Norf. & West.... | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| do. pref.... | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| Northwest | 107¼ | 107½ | 106½ | 107 |
| Northern Pacific.. do. pref.... | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| N. American Co.... | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| Omaha | 44 | 44⅝ | 43⅜ | 43⅞ |
| Pacific Mail.... | 30⅜ | 30⅝ | 30⅛ | 30⅜ |
| Pullman Car Co.... | | | | 170 |
| P., C. C. & St. L. | 19½ | 19½ | 19 | 19 |
| do. pref.... | | | | 58 |
| Reading | 21¾ | 21¾ | 20⅝ | 21 |
| Rock Island.... | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78¼ |
| Southern Ry.... | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12½ |
| do. pref.... | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28 |
| St. Paul.... | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 76¾ | 77⅜ |
| do. pref.... | 127 | 127½ | 127 | 126½ |
| Tenn. C. & I.... | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 42⅜ | 42⅝ |
| Texas & Pacific.. | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 11 |
| Union Pacific.... | 16 | 15¾ | 15 | 16 |
| U. S. Rubber Co. | 41¼ | 41¼ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ |
| do. pref.... | | | | 94½ |
| U. S. Cordage Co. | 8½ | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| do. pref.... | | | | 35½ |
| U. S. Leather.... | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ |
| do. pref.... | 79 | 79¾ | 78¾ | 77⅞ |
| Wabash | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8 | 8¾ |
| do. pref.... | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23⅜ |
| W. U. Tel. | 92 | 93 | 92⅜ | 92½ |
| W. & L. E.... | 15¾ | 15½ | 15 | 15⅛ |
| do. pref.... | | | | 47¾ |
| Wisconsin Cent.... | | | | 6½ |

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue (odd lots):

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| C. P. lists of '95.. | 104½ | |
| do. 5s, coup.... | 116 | |
| do. 4s, reg. | 111⅜ | |
| do. 4s, coup.... | 113¼ | |
| do. new 4s, reg. | 121 | |
| do. new 4s, coup | 122¾ | |
| Pacific 6s of '95 | 101½ | |
| Ala. Class A.... | 103¾ | |
| do. Class B.... | 105½ | |
| do. Class C.... | 101 | |
| La. new cons. 4s | 93¼ | |
| Missouri 6s.... | 100 | |
| N. Carolina 6s.... | 120 | |
| do. 4s.... | 96 | |
| N. Car. non-fund. | 1 | |
| Tenn. new set 6s. | 99 | |
| do. 5s.... | 105 | |
| do. old 6s.... | 65 | |
| Va. Centuries.... | 63¾ | |
| do. 2nds.... | 74 | |
| Can. So. 2ds.... | 106 | |
| L. & N. 4s.... | 94¾ | |
| O. R. & N. 1sts.... | 111 | |

*Offered.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 184,702 shares, including:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 12,900 | Reading | 11,900 |
| Am. Tobacco | 9,400 | Rock Island | 1,400 |
| Atchison | 15,100 | St. Paul | 4,000 |
| Burlington | 15,000 | Southern Ry. | 5,000 |
| Chicago Gas | 13,800 | Tenn. C. & I. | 4,500 |
| Chesa. & Ohio | 2,700 | Texas & Pacific | 2,900 |
| D. & C. F. Co. | 4,400 | U. S. Leather pf. | 4,500 |
| Missouri Pacific | 5,900 | W. & L. E. | 4,300 |
| Northwest | 7,400 | | |

### Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Penn. Cent.... | 55¾ | 56 | Elec. Trac.... | 65¾ | 66 |
| Leh. Valley.... | 47⅞ | 48 | Peoples Trac.... | 118¾ | 119 |
| Leh. Nav.... | 48 | 48½ | Phila. Trac.... | 94¾ | 95 |
| Met. Trac.... | 99 | 99½ | C. Tr., N. J.... | 29 | |
| Phila. Trac.... | 76⅝ | 76⅞ | Storage | 68½ | 69 |
| Ind. Trac.... | 85 | 85½ | | | |

# LIVE STOCK.

Cattle and Hog Market Heavy and Sheep Somewhat Dull.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.
Central Stock Yards.

Hamilton, Wood & Beck furnish the following quotations:

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle Monday were 115 loads, against 146 loads last Monday; although the supply was somewhat less than last week, the buyers bought rather sparingly, and with heavy receipts elsewhere our market was dull and 10c per cwt. lower; good feeders and stockers were in demand at strong prices; receipts to-day light; market slow at quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb. | $ 5 00@ 5 15 |
| Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb. | 4 90@ 4 85 |
| Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb. | 4 00@ 4 55 |
| Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb. | 3 75@ 4 00 |
| Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb. | 3 40@ 3 70 |
| Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb. | 3 00@ 3 20 |
| Common, 700 to 900 lb. | 2 25@ 2 75 |
| Rough, half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb. | 2 50@ 3 40 |
| Common to good fat oxen | 2 75@ 4 00 |
| Common to good fat bull | 1 75@ 3 00 |
| Common to good fat cows | 1 75@ 3 00 |
| Heifers, 800 to 1,100 lb. | 2 75@ 4 00 |
| Bologna cows, per head | 15 00@12 00 |
| Fresh cows and springers | 15 00@45 00 |

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs Monday were 25 double-deck loads; the market ruled a shade stronger on best medium weights, while other grades were steady at Saturday's closing prices; receipts to-day, 6 double-deck loads; market slow at quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime medium weights | $4 40@4 45 |
| Best Yorkers | 4 35@4 40 |
| Heavy hogs | 4 25@4 35 |
| Common to fair Yorkers | 4 20@4 25 |
| Pigs | 4 00@4 20 |
| Good roughs | 3 50@4 00 |
| Piggy sows and stags | 3 00@3 50 |

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep Monday were 25 double-deck loads; the market opened steady on the better grades sheep, but when the bad reports of other markets reached here our market declined 10@15c per cwt., from the opening prices, and ruled slow and draggy all day; receipts to-day, 3 double-deck loads; market very dull at quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Export wethers, 110 to 125 lb. | $3 50@4 00 |
| Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lb. | 2 70@3 00 |
| Good, 85 to 90 lb. | 2 35@2 50 |
| Fair, 70 to 80 lb mixed ewes and wethers | 1 50@2 00 |
| Common, 65 to 70 lb. | 1 00@1 25 |
| Culls | 50@ 75 |
| Spring lambs | 2 00@4 25 |
| Veal calves | 4 00@5 75 |
| Heavy calves | 2 00@3 00 |

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hamilton, Wood & Beck: Cattle—20 head, 21,460 lb, $4 50; 2 head, 2,350 lb, $4 10; 19 head, 19,070 lb, $4 00; 17 head, 20,510 lb, $3 90; 20 head, 22,180 lb, $3 85; 37 head, 40,140 lb, $3 80; 27 head, 28,460 lb, $3 65; 6 head, 6,590 lb, $3 60; 38 head, 34,840 lb, $3 50; 19 head, 18,380 lb, $3 35; 15 head, 13,650 lb, $3 25; 14 head, 10,700 lb, $3 00; 5 head, 3,800 lb, $2 85; 27 head, 19,870 lb, $2 75; 20 head, 11,460 lb, $2 60; 16 head, 13,160 lb, $2 50; 24 head, 14,340 lb, $2 20; 21 fresh cows and springers at $35 00 per head. Hogs—82 head, 39,070 lb, $4 55; 84 head, 16,370 lb, $4 50; 83 head, 16,320 lb, $4 45; 267 head, 24,070 lb, $4 40; 42 head, 3,920 lb, $4 35. Sheep and Lambs—9 lambs, 690 lb, $4 25; 92 do, 5,660 lb, $3 10; 17 do., 1,160 lb, $3 75; 66 do., 4,600 lb, $3 40; 72 do., 3,880 lb, $3 75; 252 sheep, 19,080 lb, $2 75; 151 head, 9,920 lb, $2 60; 328 head, 25,620 lb, $2 55; 304 head, 11,000 lb, $2 20; 190 head, 13,450 lb, $2 00; 87 head, 6,420 lb, $1 60; 177 head, 1,204 lb, $1 50.

S. L. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—19 head, 22,080 lb, $3 90; 10 head, 8,210 lb, $3 40; 20 head, 22,980 lb, $4 10. Hogs—54 head, 10,970 lb, $4 45; 41 head, 6,980 lb, $4 40; 35 head, 7,170 lb, $4 60. Sheep—60 head, 5,730 lb, $3 08; 68 head, 5,440 lb, $2 75; 71 head, 5,040 lb, $1 50; 6 head, 810 lb, $6 50.

Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff: Cattle—19 head, 24,210 lb, $4 40; 20 head, 21,350 lb, $4 00; 11 head, 7,450 lb, $3 55. Hogs—90 head, 6,280 lb, $4 40; 114 head, 2,260 lb, $4 60; 57 head, 6,610 lb, $4 25; 30 head, 5,370 lb, $4 50. Sheep—139 head, 12,510 lb, $2 00; 73 head, 5,320 lb, $1 40; 91 head, 6,310 lb, $2 75; 88 head, 4,750 lb, $2 20; 64 head, 4,350 lb, $3 25; 7 calves, 890 lb, $6 50.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—20 head, 25,230 lb, $4 00; 12 head, 9,930 lb, $3 45; 24 head, 22,420 lb, $3 50; 20 head, 17,060 lb, $3 70; 18 head, 15,300 lb, $3 65. Hogs—28 head, 3,630 lb, $4 15; 29 head, 3,570 lb, $4 35; 63 head, 11,560 lb, $4 45; 143 head, 29,480 lb, $4 55. Sheep—40 head, 2,700 lb, $1 40; 80 head, 6,130 lb, $2 05; 51 head, 3,420 lb, $2 50; 48 head, 3,140 lb, $2 90; 3 calves, 410 lb, $6 25; 6 calves, 800 lb, $6 00.

Reneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—20 head, 18,350 lb, $3 75; 19 head, 11,480 lb, $3 60; 28 head, 24,700 lb, $3 20; 2 oxen, 2,160 lb, $2 20; 12 head, 1,350 lb, $4 00; 22 head, 1,720 lb, $2 50; 30 head, 21,010 lb, $3 10. Hogs—44 head, 9,330 lb, $4 45; 12 head, 1,350 lb, $4 30; 24 head, 3,960 lb, $4 35. Sheep—121 head, 10,780 lb, $2 60; 74 head, 6,010 lb, $2 80; 41 head, 3,240 lb, $1 75; 131 head, 8,580 lb, $3 25; 134 head, 11,250 lb, $2 60; 9 calves, 1,000 lb, $5 75; 9 calves, 1,120 lb, $6 00.

Hess, Laffrey Bros. & Holmes: Cattle—18 head, 23,520 lb, $4 50; 4 head, 15,000 lb, $3 40; 18 head, 16,420 lb, $3 50. Hogs—18 head, 3,460 lb, $4 55; 33 head, 4,960 lb, $4 45; 42 head, 7,850 lb, $4 40. Sheep—49 head, 3,080 lb, $2 25; 20 head, 1,300 lb, $1 12½; 29 head, 1,970 lb, $2 25; 51 head, 5,110 lb, $3 15; 4 calves, 570 lb, $7 00.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Sales of the general run of native dressed beef and shipping steers were heavy, prices ruling weak and largely 10c lower; common to choice droves, weighing 1,000 to 1,700 lbs, were salable at $3 40@5 50, with the greater part of the sales at $4 50@5 25; the stocker and feeder trade this week has been lively and as the offerings have fallen off, prices for good lots have firmed up, more sales being made at $3 80 to $4 00; bulls were steady to 10c lower in good demand at $1 75@3 75, not many going above $3 25; the cow and heifer trade was animated at $1 40@3 80, the bulk of the sales being at $1 75@3 25. Calves were again in limited supply, and yesterday's advance was maintained, prime lots selling at $6 00@6 25; western rangers were not selling as well as usual, and sales were largely at a decline of 10c, few going above $4 00; Texas cattle also averaged 10c lower, as the supply was heavier than usual.

In hogs, owing to the heavy receipts, there was a further decline of 5@10c today, the offerings footing up about 40,000 head, including 5,000 left over; 25,000 head; the bulk of the sales took place at $3 80@3 90, and the choicest droves sold at $4 00@4 10, against $3 35 a year ago, and $6 80 two years ago; pigs were offered in great numbers, and sold at $2 00@3 80.

Prices were firm for choice flocks of sheep and lambs, but weak for others; inferior to choice natives were wanted at $1 25@2 30, sales being largely at $2 00@3 00; westerns were salable at $2 00@4 00, and lambs brought $3 00@4 50 for poor to prime.

Receipts—Cattle, 19,000 head; calves, 500 head; hogs, 40,000 head; sheep, 18,000 head.

EAST BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts of sale cattle were confined to a few odd lots, and there was not enough cattle here to make a market, and therefore no quotable change; practically only kind or grade from those quoted on Monday.

Hogs—Receipts, 43 cars; market fairly active; Yorkers, fair to choice, $4 25@4 35; roughs, common to good, $3 40@3 75; pigs, good to choice, $4 15@4 30.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 34 cars; market very dull. Lambs—Choice to prime, $4 00@4 30; culls and common lambs, $2 25@3 25. Sheep—Choice to selected export wethers, $3 75@4 00; fair to good mixed sheep, $2 10@2 30.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,917 head; market very dull; steers 10c lower; rough stock steady; native steers, poor to prime, $3 40@4 15; bulls, $2 00@2 90; dry cows, $1 10@2 50. European cables quote American steers 9@10½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7¼@9½c; exports to-day, 3,800 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,060 head; market slow and ¼c lower all around. Veals—Poor to choice, $5 80; grassers, $2 25@3 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 13,082 head; market very dull; slightly easier for good lambs. Sheep—Poor to prime, $1 50@3 00. Lambs—Common to choice, $3 50@4 40.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,761 head; market weak, at $4 30@4 65.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Hogs dull and lower at $3 25@4 15; receipts, 5,700 head; shipments, 1,500 head.

Cattle strong at $2 75@5 00; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 500 head.

Sheep easy at $1 00@3 75; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 700 head. Lambs steady at $2 50@3 85.

### Boston Stocks.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A., T. & S. F.... | 21½ | Mexican Central. | 12⅜ |
| Am. Sugar.... | 107½ | N. Y. & N. E.... | 53¾ |
| do. pref.... | 101 | Old Colony.... | 177½ |
| Bay State Gas... | 12¼ | Ore. Short Line... | 10 |
| Boston & Albany | 208 | Rubber | 40⅜ |
| Boston & Maine. | 179½ | Tamarack | 230 |
| C., B. & Q.... | 86¾ | Union Pacific.... | 15¾ |
| Edison El. Ill... | 152½ | West End.... | 71 |
| Fitchburg.... | 81¾ | do. pref.... | 99 |
| General Electric. | 38¾ | West Short.... | 33¾ |
| do. pref.... | 67 | do. pref.... | 58 |
| Illinois Steel.... | 89 | Wisconsin Cent.... | 6¾ |

### Chicago Stocks.

| | Open-ing. | High- est. | Low- ing. | Clos- ing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Chicago St. Ry.. | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Lake Street El. R. R.. | 26½ | 27⅜ | 26½ | 27⅜ |
| Alley "L".... | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85 | 85¾ |
| Diamond Match Co.... | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 |

### Cash Whisky Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Whisky quiet at $1 22.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Whisky firm; sales, 555 barrels at $1 22.

# LOCAL SECURITIES.

A Quiet Opening, but a Very Good Business Was Developed in Bonds —Electric Shares in Demand.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.

Evidence of animation were decidedly wanting at the opening of the local stock market, and but little business was done on the opening call. The tone of the market was steady, but not many changes were made in the quotable list. The most conspicuous feature of the market was the increased trading in bonds, which was by far the best that has gone on record for some time. The business of the day aggregated 654 shares of stock and $23,000 bonds.

There was an inquiry for bonds on each call, and on the first board one Manchester traction bond changed hands at 106, the recent asking price. On the second call Citizens traction sold in the amount of $21,000 at 110. This is the highest price ever paid for these securities, and is an advance of 2¼ as against the recent bidding price. Birmingham traction 58 sold at 38½, and the other active bonds were quoted as usual.

In the natural gas group trading was confined to Wheeling gas, 100 share selling at 17½, ex-dividend, the asking price being 18. Phillie was quoted on the first and second calls at 15¾ bid, but was not mentioned on the last call. The other natural gas shares were quoted as usual.

Central traction was strong and sold at 28, and while the prevailing bids were 27¾@27⅞, 28 was bid for small lots. On the last call it was offered at 28⅛, while 27⅝ was bid. Citizens traction did not change, nor did Pleasant Valley. There was some demand for Duquesne traction at 34⅜ in 50 and 100-share lots, and one transaction was in the stock at 35. Manchester traction was strong and made a fractional gain, closing higher than on yesterday, at 39¾ bid.

On the final call a moderate business was developed in Westinghouse electric second preferred, and four transactions were made at 36. The asking price until the last call was 36, and after these transactions it advanced to 36½. In the railroad group Allegheny Valley preferred advanced a fraction on the bidding side, and the asking price dropped a shade. Pittsburg Junction advanced to 21 bid, and P., V. & C. was quoted at 43 bid.

The demand for bonds had a strengthening effect upon Pittsburg traction 5s, and they advanced to 108 bid. The asking price was 110.

The Monongahela bridge company has elected A. W. Herron and J. S. Atterbury directors in the places of deceased members, and declared a dividend of $2 per share.

On the local board the bidding price of Air Brake advanced to 142⅜, that price being made on 50-share lots, and Westinghouse brake, limited, was offered at 58 bid.

There was some demand for Pennsylvania gas, and 3 was bid for blocks of 500 and 1,000 shares. Phillie was also in demand, and 15 was bid for 500 shares. For 10 shares 15¾ was bid.

For $10,000 Pleasant Valley traction 5s 104 was bid, and $10,000 North End traction bonds were offered at par and accrued interest.

Pittsburg junction railway securities are in good demand, and the stock advanced to 30¼ bid. The second mortgage 5s are quoted at 102@106.

The earnings for the nine months of 1895 ending with September are $17,316,226 less than for the corresponding time in 1894, while the exports for the month of September, 1895, exceed those for the same time last by $17,155,858.

The following charters were granted at Harrisburg to-day: Hookville land and improvement company, Pittsburg, capital $27,500; Ford City mirror company, capital $50,000; Youghiogheny water company, Connellsville, capital $5,000.

The projectors of the extension of the Washington street railway to Canonsburg expect to spend $100,000 on the enterprise. Three routes have been surveyed, but none has been selected. Work will hardly be commenced on the new line before spring.

A block of 250 shares of McCalmont oil company were offered at 50, 100 Citizens traction at 57⅝, 100 Monongahela water at 29½, 100 Standard plate glass at 21, 20 Central traction at 28. For 140 Luster Mining was bid and offered at 2¾, while 27⅛

# SENSATIONAL DENOUEMENT.

**SPEEDY AFTERCLAP TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.**

## TWO ARRESTS YESTERDAY.

**MESSRS. MORELAND AND HOUSE PROCEEDED AGAINST WITH CRIMINAL CHARGES.**

## INFORMATIONS BY GOURLEY.

Like all undertakings of the kind that are prosecuted with the purpose of finding the facts and letting the consequences take care of themselves, the movement in this city to uncover official delinquencies in the city attorney's office is developing results that may be felt in other directions. Yesterday was crowded with events of infinite importance to the taxpayers of Pittsburg, and the day's doings culminated in the highly sensational denouement of the arrest of City Attorney W. C. Moreland and Assistant City Attorney W. H. House on criminal charges of official misconduct. This procedure was the upshot of the recommendations submitted to councils as the result of the investigation with which they had charged the finance committee, as detailed in the report of the councils meeting given herewith.

Naturally the high pressure of popular interest engendered by these occurrences has begotten rumors of all sorts, sizes and colors, and the current stories of pending disclosures, the significance of multiplied official utterances, and the hidden plans of those in power with reference to the whole business, grow more numerous as the procession of events is lengthened.

Messrs. Moreland and House gave bail and waived a hearing last evening on three different informations for collecting interest on public money made against them by Controller H. I. Gourley before Alderman Charles S. Black, of the Thirty-first ward. The transaction occurred in the office of District-Attorney Haymaker. Both defendants furnished $3,000 bail apiece on each of the taree charges, or $9,000 in all. Attorney C. F. Fetterman, Attorney L. M. Plumer and John Newell, the hotel proprietor, appeared as bondsmen.

The affair occurred behind closed doors in the district-attorney's office. About 3 o'clock Mr. Fetterman called on the district-attorney, and in anticipation of the informations asked that Mr. Moreland and Mr. House be given the privilege of giving bond at the district-attorney's office. He departed, and Controller Gourley arrived about 4 o'clock. Later Mr. Fetterman returned. The controller left immediately after the informations were made.

The defendants, who were waiting, were then telephoned. Mr. Moreland and Mr. Plumer arrived shortly after. Following them came Mr. House, Attorney D. F. Patterson and Attorney C. A. O'Brien. John Newell was the last to get there.

**What the Allegations Are.**

The three informations against the two defendants are the same, with the exception of the names of the banks where they are charged with having received interest on city deposits and the amounts received. The information wherein the Allegheny national bank is named is as follows:

"Before me, the subscriber, Charles T. Black, an alderman in and for the city of Pittsburg, personally came H. I. Gourley, of said city, who, upon oath administered according to law deposes and says that William C. Moreland on the 8th day of January, 1894, at the city and county aforesaid, then and there being an officer of the city of Pittsburg, in said county, to wit, the city attorney thereof and the said W. H. House, an officer of the said city of Pittsburg, to wit, the assistant city attorney thereof, did enter into a contract and agreement with a certain bank and corporation, to wit, the Allegheny national bank, by which the said William C. Moreland and the said William H. House, being such officials aforesaid, were to and did derive benefit, gain and advantage, to wit, the sum of $5,000 and upward, from and by reason of the deposits by the defendants, being such officers as aforesaid, with such bank and corporation, large sums of money and valuable securities held by them, the said defendants, being such officers as aforesaid, and which large sums of money and securities came into and were in the possession and control of said defendants, being such officers as aforesaid, by virtue of the offices held by William C. Moreland and William H. House, respectively, as aforesaid, contrary to the act of general assembly in such cases made and provided."

The second information named the First national bank, the amount $23,000 and the date January 2, 1894. The other information read the Tradesmens national bank, the sum $21,000, and the date January 2, 1894.

**The Law in the Case.**

The law upon which the informations are based is the 63d section of the act of 1860, penal code. The section preceding the section named is as follows:

"If any officer of this commonwealth, or of any city, borough, county or township thereof shall loan out, with or without interest or return therefor, any money or valuable security received by him or which may be in his possession or under his control by virtue of his office, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000 and undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at hard labor not exceeding five years, and if still in office be adjudged thereafter incapable of exercising the same, and the said office shall be forthwith declared vacant by the court passing the sentence."

The section upon which the informations are based is as follows:

"If any such officer shall enter into any contract or agreement with any bank, corporation or individual or association of individuals, by which said officer is to derive benefit, gain or advantage from the deposit with such bank, corporation or individual or association, of any money or valuable security held by him or which may be in his possession or under his control by virtue of his said office he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000 and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year and if still in office be adjudged thereafter incapable of exercising the same and the said office shall be forthwith declared vacant by the court passing sentence."

**Very Safe Bondsmen.**

Mr. Fetterman swore he had property valued at $52,000, with an incumbrance of $3,500. Mr. Plumer owns property worth $20,000, with no liabilities. Mr. Negell testified that his Fifth avenue property was worth $420,000, with an incumbrance of $100,000.

Some little trouble was experienced in getting the services of an alderman. Alderman Black was sent for down in the clerk of courts office, but he was absent when the messenger arrived. Alderman Toole was sought, but he was out also. Then Alderman Reilly was hunted for, but he could not be found. In the meantime Alderman Black arrived, and later the two others sent for came in, but the former had already been called into consultation.

Controller Gourley's action in bringing the informations disarranged the plan that had been agreed upon by the sub-finance committee. When the report had been presented to the committee on finance a copy was at once sent to District-Attorney Haymaker, and with it was sent the communication from the Vigilance league, the evident intention being to give Mr. Haymaker an opportunity to avail himself of the proffer of counsel at the expense of that organization.

## MORTON AS A CATSPAW.

**Governor of New York Being Used to Save Platt's Political Chestnuts.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—An interesting question in connection with the presidential contest of next year is, "For what is the Morton boom designed and foisted?" It is clear that its backers are not sincere. Aside from the important fact that Platt and other Republican leaders of New York, who are now declaring they are for Morton "first, last and all the time," could have given him the nomination for vice-president at Minneapolis which he wanted, there are other evidences that the name, fame and popularity of Governor Morton are being used for some sinister purpose.

At the Minneapolis convention the selection of a candidate for vice-president to run with Harrison was left absolutely to New York. Morton expected and desired the nomination, but it was rudely refused him.

Governor Morton was 71 years old May 16 last. Should he be elected he would be nearly 73 when inaugurated. While he enjoys fairly good health, he is subject to the ills of old age. As president he would be compelled to perform the duties largely by proxy. He could not stand one-tenth of the labor President Cleveland performs. His age and the consequent confusion it might entail will, no doubt, seriously handicap his candidacy in all sections of the country.

Platt counts upon heading a solid Morton delegation to the Republican convention next year. He knows the Republicans of New York will not refuse to indorse the governor by sending a delegation instructed for him. At the convention he will discover that while there is a great deal of admiration for Morton there are very few votes for him. The nomination of Morton being impracticable, Mr. Platt will have the 71 delegates of New York for making combinations and aiding in the nomination of a candidate, who, if elected, would be friendly to Platt, and possibly gratify the ambition of his life by making him secretary of the treasury.

## THE HANGING OF STOKES.

**Questionable Methods Pursued by the Belgian Captain.**

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" publishes an interview this afternoon with Dr. Michaux, the Belgian official, who is said to have been the only European witness of the trial and execution, by hanging, of Stokes, the English trader, who was executed by order of Captain Lothaire, the Belgian commander at Lind, Congo free state. Dr. Michaux is quoted as saying that on January 15 of the present year Stokes was brought before an alleged court-martial, Captain Lothaire composing the entire court, and he and the doctor being the only whites present. The only witnesses were a few Arabs, who stated they had purchased rifles from Stokes. The trial lasted between one and two hours, after which Captain Lothaire announced that Stokes was sentenced to death, and that he would be executed on the following day. Continuing, Dr. Michaux is quoted as saying:

"All my intercessions were futile. Captain Lothaire refused to grant even a few days' reprieve. At 5 o'clock the next morning a servant called me and informed me that Stokes was dead. I rose hurriedly, thinking that Stokes had been stricken with apoplexy, or that he had poisoned himself, and I was startled to find a gallows and a new-made grave. Stokes had been hanged and buried while I slept. As to the question of his guilt or otherwise I must be silent."

## SULTAN AGAIN DECLINES.

**Accepts the Reforms, but Will Take Time to Promulgate Them.**

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Constantinople dispatch to the "Times" says: "The sultan accepts the reduced scheme of reforms in principle, but declines to promulgate it forthwith, because such acceptance would look like acting under pressure. If he persists in this policy the storm will certainly gather again and will break with renewed violence."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The resolution of the Marquis of Salisbury to secure the adoption of the reforms proposed by the powers, and to use coercive measures if necessary, is causing the sultan great uneasiness.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The "Figaro" to-day announces that Turpin, the inventor of melinite, and whose recent claim that he had invented a number of deadly instruments of war caused for a time quite a sensation in military circles, has been summoned to Constantinople on behalf of the Turkish government, which, it is claimed, proposes to utilize certain of his inventions for the defense of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

## QUAY SURPRISED THEM.

**Went to Philadelphia Sooner Than He Was Expected.**

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Senator Quay, chairman of the Republican state committee, arrived in Philadelphia this morning and took his political friends by surprise. He was not looked for before the end of the week. Now that he is here, he is not likely to go away again until he goes home to vote. The chairman said he was enjoying excellent health again.

While the senator would not talk on the superior judgeship matter, there is reason to believe his visit here is occasioned by the decision of the Dauphin county court on Saturday, and the expectation of early action by the supreme court. It is just possible that he will call the state committee together in order to arrange for the required change in the ballot in the event of the supreme court deciding that a change is necessary. It is said that either Judge Davenport, of Erie, or a Philadelphian, is likely to be the seventh judicial candidate.

**Against Woman Suffrage.**

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Massachusetts man suffrage association has opened headquarters at 7 A Park street, this city, and is preparing to make an active campaign against woman suffrage in municipal politics. A circular signed by 100 prominent men of the state was issued to-night, urging everyone to vote against the woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution at the coming election. Among the names to the circular are those of ex-Governor George D. Robinson, ex-Governor William E. Russell, Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge and Charles W. Elliott, president of Harvard college.

**Catholics of Erie in Politics.**

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 14.—The Catholics of Erie, who outnumber all other voters in the city by several hundred, will hold a series of meetings, beginning next Sunday, to take steps toward united political action at the polls next spring and this fall in view of the great activity of the local A. P. A. societies.

**Business at a Standstill.**

GLASGOW, Oct. 14.—Business is at a standstill in the Scotch steel and kindred trades, owing to the uncertainty whether, if the ship-building strike spreads, the Clyde steel works will have to reduce production.

When the mucuous surfaces of the bronchia are sore and inflamed, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold or subduing a cough, you will find in it a certain remedy.

The Family Pill—Jayne's Sanative.

# NO PRIZE FIGHT AT HOT SPRINGS.

**BUT THERE MAY BE A BATTLE IN WHICH 10,000 MILITIA WILL TAKE PART.**

## GOV. CLARKE DETERMINED.

**He Will Not Even Permit a Glove Contest There.**

**MANAGERS BECOMING ALARMED.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 14.—Governor Clarke to-day furnished fresh evidence of his determination to prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Hot Springs or in Arkansas. The governor summoned Brigadier-General George O. Taylor, of Forest City, of the Arkansas state guard, to a conference at once as to the use of the state guard. According to the offers contained in telegrams and letters received at the executive office, Governor Clarke estimates that the services of 10,000 men are at his disposal for the purpose of putting down the fight if needed. Governor Clarke was more emphatic than ever to-day in saying that the fight would not be allowed to come off in Arkansas. He says Corbett and Fitzsimmons have been warned, and if they now arrive at Hot Springs bent on the mission of fighting, their presence in the city or county will be construed as an overt act, and treated accordingly.

Furthermore the governor says he would dislike to put the state to the expense of transporting several thousand of the state militia to Hot Springs, and he hopes the principals and the backers in the proposed fight, together with all parties concerned or interested, will not impose the necessity of ordering the militia to the scene in order to stop the fight.

When questioned in reference to the proposition to change the affair into a glove contest, Governor Clarke said that he could make no distinction between a glove contest and a prize fight; it was a prize fight, no matter what name it was called.

The law of 1838, in his opinion, invests in the executive ample authority for carrying out the policy he has decided to adopt. This law does not refer to prize fights, but rather to riots and rebellion. Under its operation the governor is allowed almost unlimited latitude, and could declare the district in which the "disturbance" occurs to be in rebellion against the state, and could not only drive out by force all the parties connected with the disturbance, but could arrest and imprison without process of law.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 14.—The attempt to pull off the fight will be made at Whittington park, and not Spring Lake. The contest will be limited to a stated number of rounds with soft gloves. Brady says that Corbett will arrive in Hot Springs on the Wednesday morning train.

The law will soon be appealed to to decide whether a scientific contest between skilled boxers with soft gloves be a violation of its provisions in the state of Arkansas. Manager Vendig said to-night that if Corbett and Fitzsimmons cannot give an exhibition of a limited number of rounds with soft gloves, the authorities being empowered to stop the exhibition if it becomes brutal, then the exhibition will surely not take place in Hot Springs. The matter will be brought into the courts as soon as they can get it there. If they cannot have the fight here, he says, they have an absolute guarantee of protection from three different places in Mexico.

Martin Julian wired the mayor of Hot Springs to-day that he would not leave Corpus Christi with Fitzsimmons until a sufficient sum of money was raised by the citizens of Hot Springs and deposited in some responsible man's hands to defray all legal expenses that may arise by their going to Arkansas.

A dispatch from San Antonio says Corbett and party left to-night for Hot Springs. Before leaving Corbett said he would not be surprised if he and Fitzsimmons had to fight in private. He says he will fight him for the fun of the thing if necessary.

The supreme court at Austin, Tex., to-day refused the mandamus to compel the comptroller of Hays county to issue a license for a prize fight, on the ground that the special session of the legislature recently nullified all previous laws on the subject by passing a law, making prize fighting a felony, and no license can be issued.

## TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

**One Had His Nose, Fingers and Toes Cut Off.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Jeff Ellis, the negro rapist captured yesterday near Holly Springs, Miss., was lynched to-night at Braden, Tenn., the scene of his crime. He confessed to the offense, and also says he ravished and murdered Mrs. Wilcox, of the same locality some time ago. The mob numbered 200 or 300 men. The negro's fingers, toes and nose were cut off and he was then hanged to the nearest telegraph pole, after which his body was riddled with bullets.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Eugene Vanoy, a negro who lived one mile east of Manchester, was called out last night at 10 o'clock by a crowd of white men and shot to death. He was charged with keeping and abusing a half-witted white girl at his home.

## THE FRENCH VICTORY.

**Madagascar's Capital Was Captured From 15,000 Hovas.**

PARIS, Oct. 14.—General Bienaime telegraphs to-day via Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, that the French captured the Hova outworks at Tarafatra on the night of October 5, without any loss, in spite of the fact that the Hovas made a warm defense. He adds that on October 3, the news of the capture of Antananarivo was received, and thereupon he summoned the Hova general commanding the main position at Tarafatra to surrender, which was done after 48 hours of negotiations.

The "Temps" publishes a telegram which says that Antananarivo was defended by 15,000 Hovas, of which 7,000 were armed with rifles, and that they had a number of cannon.

## WILL PROBABLY DIE.

**His Injuries Enough to Kill Two or Three Men, Anyhow.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—A. Page Brown, one of the leading architects of the Pacific coast, is not expected to live as the result of injuries received in a runaway accident last week. Mr. Brown was driving an ex-hurdle racer, called The Nipper, on a country road, when the animal ran away and plunged down a steep bank. Mr. Brown had both legs, one arm, his collar-bone and three ribs broken. His face was frightfully gashed and his skull fractured. It is not known whether there are any internal injuries, but his friends fear he cannot survive his terrible external wounds.

**Bayard Silent on Sackville.**

LONDON, Oct. 14.—United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard returned to London to-day from the country, but he will leave town again on October 26 for Scotland. He refuses to say anything for publication regarding the statements made in the pamphlet recently issued by Lord Sackville.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

## CRAZE FOR MINING STOCK.

**Londoners as Bad Now as During the South Sea Bubble.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Among the passengers on the St. Louis was John A. McCall, president of the New York life insurance company. Mr. McCall has been abroad more than two months. In speaking of the craze over the Kaffir mining shares in London, Paris and Berlin, Mr. McCall said: "The mad rush for shares in the South African mines by London investors was the most astonishing thing in the way of speculation I have ever seen. The purchasers were like so many hungry wolves who could not be fed fast enough. There seemed to be very little effort on the part of the investors to make inquiries about what they were buying. Everybody was buying, and everybody did what everybody else was doing. I remember one instance. The so-called 'King of the Kaffirs,' Barney Barnato, who was once, I believe, a circus performer, announced in London the opening of a new mine in the Transvaal, called 'The Coffin.' It was, I believe, about seven feet long and four feet deep. No one in London knew anything about the 'mine,' but the shares were put upon the market, and in no time they were at a fabulous premium.

"Of course it is only a matter of time when the bubble will burst. The bursting has got to come, and when the reaction sets in it will be, in my opinion, in favor of American securities. Financiers in London are already beginning to turn their gaze from South Africa to America."

## SPOILS THE PARADE.

**Georgia National Guard Will Not March With Gate City.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 14.—The announcement was made this afternoon by Colonel John S. Candler, the senior colonel of the Georgia volunteers, that no company of the regular national guard will consent to parade on president's day at the exposition, October 23. The reason for this is that the exposition directors have put the parade in charge of Captain J. F. Burke, of the Gate City guard, an organization which is not enlisted in the state service, does not wear the regulation state uniform, and is not under officers commissioned by any state authority.

The judge-advocate-general of the state more than a year ago decided that the state militia could not legally parade with the guard. On this account that company was not invited to participate in the parades on the opening day of the exposition, and on Liberty Bell day, but through the action of the exposition committee they have been placed in charge of the procession to escort President Cleveland to the grounds on the occasion of his visit here next week.

Colonel Candler is one of the most prominent Cleveland Democrats in Georgia, but it is understood that this will not prevent his insisting on a strict observance of the military law of the state. The regular militia are with Colonel Candler, and the indications are that the president's escort will be confined to a single company.

The indications are that president's day will be the crowning occasion of the exposition. The "Journal," in an editorial to-day on Mr. Cleveland's coming, says:

"It will be remembered that the largest crowd of visitors in the history of this city came here in October, 1887, on the occasion of President Cleveland's visit to the Piedmont exposition. We believe the attendance on president's day will be twice as much as it was then. Atlanta has almost doubled in size since 1887, and is 10 times as well prepared to take care of a great crowd. The present exposition is beyond compare greater than any previous attraction of the kind in Atlanta, or in any other city of the south. The railroads offer very low rates, and the time for visiting Atlanta was never before so propitious.

"Since 1887 President Cleveland has filled a larger place in the eyes of the world than any other American citizen. The desire to see him and honor him is greater now than it was then, and we expect to see a multitude in Atlanta on president's day which will dwarf that which swarmed here on the occasion of President Cleveland's visit eight years ago.

"The honor in which the president is held by the masses of the people is frequently demonstrated, and a signal illustration of it will be given in Atlanta one week from next Wednesday."

## ALL LEADERS TO DIE.

**Minister Denby Has Stirred the Chinese to Action.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Minister Denby and the British minister to China have succeeded in overcoming the obstacles which threatened to make the Ku Cheng commission a failure, so far as it was intended to secure the punishment of the Chinese who were guilty of participation in the riots at Ku Cheng. At each stage the commission has been hindered in prosecuting its inquiries by the local Chinese officials, and the viceroy of the province of Szechuan himself has stood in the way of the punishment of the guilty parties. Finally an appeal was made to the Tsung-Li-Yamen directly and that body has acceded to the demands of the ministers, as was evidenced by a cablegram received at the state department to-day from Mr. Denby, which is substantially as follows:

"PEKING, Oct. 11.—Seventeen criminals will be executed at Ku Cheng. The Yamen agrees that all leaders (in the rioting) shall be executed; all participants sentenced, and all implicated shall be tried. The commission will probably be adjourned. An imperial decree has been issued, which refers all of the Szechuan officials implicated to a board for punishment."

It is supposed that the adjournment of the commission referred to is based on the fact that it has concluded its work. It has been found impossible heretofore to induce the Chinese government to take any steps to punish the officials whom the facts clearly showed to be in large measure responsible for the riots.

**Coke Industries Threatened.**

DUNBAR, Pa., Oct. 14.—Unless rain falls in the near future many of the coke works will be forced to shut down for lack of water. The water supply of the Anchor, Atlas and Mahoning mines has been exhausted and the coke in the ovens burned up. The sand works and the furnaces here have both closed on account of the drought. The Youghiogheny river was never so low as now, and practically all the small creeks and springs are dried up.

**the doctors**

approve of **Scott's Emulsion.** For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. **Scott's Emulsion** is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

Two sizes, 50 cents and $1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York

# CHINA HAS A CRISIS NEAR.

**MASSACRE OF THE CHRISTIANS OPENLY THREATENED IN MANY DISTRICTS.**

## THE INQUIRY AT KU CHENG.

**Prisoners Tell How They Stabbed and Killed the Missionaries.**

**LONG FINGER NAILS A LEADER.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Mail advices from Tokio, under date of September 26, received here to-day, say:

Ugly rumors are circulated in China as to the probability of fresh anti-foreign outrages. From Hankow it is reported that a day had more than once been fixed for attacking the foreigners, but as that kind of thing had been going on for the past three years, no particular attention was paid to it until news reached here that a dispatch had come from Pekin ordering a reduction of 20 per cent in the pay of the Wuchang garrison and the discharge of a considerable number of soldiers for the sake of economy. The probable effect of these measures was enough to induce the removal on September 12 of all the foreign ladies and children, as well as of the girls in the American mission boarding house from Wu Chang to the concession. Owing to these precautions, or to some other cause, the threatened trouble did not break out.

In Kiukang also the feeling of uneasiness prevails. There is talk of the inauguration of extensive reforms under instructions from the central government involving the dismissal of useless officials and the disbanding of seven-tenths of the soldiers that proved such a worthless rabble during the recent war. If these steps be taken, the situation, although critical for foreigners, will be complicated by the presence of a multitude of needy malcontents, ready for any form of outrage or pillage. In Wen Chow things are not dissimilar. At a place called Siuan, between Wen Chow and Ping Yang, the missionaries have for years been stoned and insulted, and the same fate was recently experienced by the British consul on his way back from investigating the Ping Yang riots.

There is no avoiding the conviction that foreign life and property are everywhere unsafe in China to-day, and that the conciliatory policy pursued by western powers in their dealings with the middle kingdom has been entirely misconstrued by the Chinese. Many men of letters seem to employ their pens for the deliberate purpose of exciting the people. Cartoons, brochures and newspapers combine to work mischief, recounting tales of the chastisement and defeats inflicted on Japanese during the late war, and the misdeeds of aliens in general. Whether this undercurrent of fierce conservatism is being worked up as a factor to assist in the overthrow of the Manchua dynasty by embrolling it with foreign nations, or whether genuine antipatay for occidentals permeates the masses in Caina, it is becoming plain that the situation may at any time demand measures of a most drastic character.

The Mohammedan rebellion continues to defy the resources of the Chinese authorities. Troops are being sent up the river by steamers from Hangkow to the scene of disturbance, but as they are a rabble of the same quality that made such a miserable stand against the Japanese in the recent war, their ability to quell the rebellion is very doubtful. It is stated that the Mohammedans have now completely invested Lan Chow, the capital of Kansu. The Mohammedans, or Tunganis, as they are called, labor under civil and military disability, being ineligible for official rank above that of captain, unless they renounce their faith. Their illiberal treatment by China goes far to justify the stand they are now taking.

The statement that important mining concessions had been granted by the King of Corea to the American trading company is officially denied.

The details of the investigation conducted at Ku Chung in the presence of a commission, consisting of two consuls—British and American—and other foreigners, have been published. The commissioners reached Ku Cheng on August 17, and by the 20th the prefect had received telegraphic instructions from the viceroy telling him to do exactly as the consuls wished. The examination of the prisoners commenced on Wednesday, the 21st, or, rather, their re-examination, for they had already been questioned by the Chinese magistrate. What this preliminary questioning involved must be left to the imagination. Something of the pains that the prisoners had to undergo may be gathered from the remarkable readiness of their admissions before the foreign commissioners, but only in two cases are we told that the men bore plain marks of the devices employed to extort confession. But happily after the examination of about a score of prisoners, evidence had been collected sufficient to clearly indicate the persons chiefly concerned in the outrage. Then, at the instnace of the consuls, the prefect telegraphed for the viceroy's permission, and obtained it, to dispense with the confession indicated by Chinese law as a preliminary essential to capital punishment. It was conclusively proven that not more than a hundred vegetarians were present at the murdering and burning. Some 200 set out from the association's fastnesses in the hill, but a moiety of the number dwindled away en route. Very few of them seem to have known exactly what was in contemplation. They went along in blind obedience to their leaders, but were ready enough to stab and plunder when the occasion presented itself.

Indeed, the general program of the vegetarians in the Ku Cheng district is violence. The principle of their procedure is to take the place of the duly constituted authorities, and to substitute a reign of force for the control of legal tribunals. It does not appear, however, that other branches of the same association in various parts of China adopt similar methods, though probably all are prepared to raise the standard of rebellion if a favorable opportunity offer. Even the Ku Cheng vegetarians profess to be nothing more than an anti-opium society.

Several of the prisoners recently examined said that they had entered its ranks for the sake of getting cured of the opium vice. In practice, however, the custom of the leaders is to settle by force disputes that would otherwise go before the courts, and an instance is on record of their openly entering the yamen of a magistrate and compelling him to release some of their associates whom he had arrested. There can be no doubt that the culpable perfunctoriness of the local authorities in dealing with these vegetarians was ultimately responsible for the Ku Cheng tragedy. Magistrate after magistrate had trifled with the lawbreakers, and when at least 200 soldiers were sent, they lay inactive in Ku Cheng, while their presence was ascribed by the leaders of the vegetarians to foreign interferences.

The murderers of the missionaries appear to have facilitated their own apprehension by openly boasting of what they had done. Nevertheless, the energy displayed by the authorities and the success achieved in hunting down and arresting the suspects indicate that the frequent failures of officialdom in China to bring retribution upon the heads of anti-foreign rioters in the past were due to want of will rather than ability. At Ku Cheng the proverbial cupidity of the penurious Chinese was excited by promises of large rewards—as much as $900 was paid for the apprehension of one of the leaders—and it is said that two cartloads of silver were distributed from the magistrate's yamen in connection with the arrest.

Some of the prisoners showed much reluctance to speak, but were ultimately induced to do so by the application of torture or by the incriminating evidence of their associates. Others were quite ready to acknowledge the part taken by them. One, both before and after his arrest, spoke frankly of having killed "a small foreigner;" another described readily how he had helped to butcher Mr. Stewart, and stabbed a lady in the back; a third recounted how the children were "stabbed just outside the house, where they were gathering flowers," and how he inflicted the first wound on Mrs. Stewart, stabbing her in the lower jaw. A fourth said:

"I was with the body of men, about 20, that surrounded the lower house where the ladies were. They offered us money and said they would go to the city church with us if we would let them, and give them their umbrellas. This they said to Yai Nu Long. We killed them after the flag came with the command, carried by Chio Hi. One little man from Sungang and a tall man began, and then we all stabbed them. I stabbed a tall lady."

In this way the particulars of the terrible tragedy were elicited. The chief instigator of the outrage seems to have been a man known as "Long Finger Nails," a professional fortune teller. His motives are a mystery, but the evidence shows that he went among the vegetarians telling their fortunes, and that he made a point of warning them that they must choose between killing the foreigners or being killed by them. Yet it would appear that the attack upon the missions was nominally the result of chance. The vegetarians, having made up their minds that some step must be taken to assert themselves against the authorities, cast lots whether they should destroy the house of a certain rich Chinaman, or set fire to the town in three places and kill the magistrates, or slaughter the foreigners at Wahsang. Three times in succession the lot fell upon the last course.

Similarly, by a mere chance, the victims failed to receive warning. One of the vegetarian leaders, Tiong, quarreled with "Long Finger Nails," and gave information to a Christian named Pang of what was in progress. Pang sent word by letter to Mr. Stewart, but before the messenger reached his destination the catastrophe had been consummated. A difference of a couple of hours would have saved the lives of all foreigners.

After the first access of zeal, the Chinese magistrates were overtaken by an apathetic mood. They averred that no examinations could take place until the arrival of the tao tai; they released prisoners without consulting the foreign commissioners; they showed a disposition to think that as all persons had been murdered, 11 decapitations would suffice, and they ceased to evince much desire for collecting evidence. But they were ultimately roused, and on September 20, 76 of the vegetarians were executed in the presence of the foreign commissioners. At first the foreign consuls had demanded that all the culprits and chiefs should be taken down to Foo Chow for retrial and examination, but they ultimately modified this in the sense that the actual murderers should be executed at Ku Cheng, and the leaders alone sent to Foo Chow. Never before has the taking of foreign life in China been so signally and fully avenged. The warning ought to prove deterrent.

## OPPOSE THE BEER TAX.

**Retail Liquor Dealers' Association Will Act Upon It.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The hotels are rapidly filling with delegates to the third annual convention of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' association. Each state sends three delegates, and the majority of them have already arrived. The guests will spend the day viewing the sights of the capital, and will get down to the business in hand to-morrow. Their sessions will be held at the Ebbit house.

"Yes, we are going to do a great deal of business in this convention," said a prominent Chicago dealer. "One of the most important national questions to be discussed will be the proposed increase of the tax on beer. This is directly our business, for it comes directly out of the pockets of the retailers, and not the brewers. If there is going to be a dollar extra tax put upon beer per keg, the brewer is going to put that dollar on the retailer. But the retailer cannot charge 6 cents for a glass of beer, so he would lose a dollar on a keg. We are going to take measures to protect ourselves against this."

The convention will be formally called to order to-morrow morning by President William Beatty, of Indianapolis.

## FOUR MEN CREMATED.

**Imprisoned in the Summit Coal Mine at Story City.**

STORY CITY, Ia., Oct. 14.—The shaft house at Summit coal mine, three miles south of here, burned Saturday night; four miners, Albert Peterson, single; Alexander Eastman, single; Inge Ingleman, single, and George Payne, a married man, were burned to death. The engineer had built a fire in the furnace which hoists the shaft, and left for supper. While he was gone the timbers close to the furnace became ignited, and the mine rapidly filled with smoke. He returned and attempted to draw the imprisoned men from the mine, when the cable broke, precipitating them to the bottom of the shaft. They found no way to escape from the mine and entered a cell, hoping to barricade the entrance and thus keep the smoke out, but it was impossible.

The indications were that they died within half an hour after they commenced to fill the entrance to their retreat.

## NO FOOD FOR WEEKS.

**Mrs. Grover Wasted Away From 200 to 75 Pounds.**

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 14.—Mrs. John A. Grover, who died at Laramie yesterday of starvation, has taken no nourishment, except a glass of milk, for over two months. From 200 pounds in weight she wasted away to 75 pounds. An extraordinary circumstance is that the alimentary canal failed absolutely to perform its office for 10 weeks prior to death. Local physicians offer as a possible explanation the theory that some brain disorder interfered with the natural processes of the body in such a way as to prevent physical wasting away. She lost the power of speech two weeks ago, and made herself understood by signs. She apparently suffered no pain. She was a half-sister of the world-known Sarah Althea Hill Sharon.

**The Deed to Kosciusko's Heart.**

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to the "Times" from Paris says that the deed, making the gift of Kosciusko's heart to Poland was signed by the four daughters of Count Morosini at Vezia, near Lugano, yesterday, in the presence of Counts Morosini and Casati and of the Composer Arrigo Boito. The Polish patriot's heart is destined for the Polish museum in the Chateau Raperswijl, near Zurich.

**Settled in Brice's Favor.**

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 15.—Secretary of State Taylor to-day decided in Brice's favor the contest over the two tickets named by the Democrats of Springfield recently. It will be remembered that owing to some local differences the Democrats held two conventions and nominated two tickets for county offices. Taylor's decision, however, again restores harmony.

**Favor Resumption of Work.**

PHILLIPSBURG, Center County, Pa., Oct. 14.—The opinion here is that the convention of the miners of central and northern Pennsylvania at Clearfield tomorrow will favor an immediate resumption of work in the regions now on strike for an advance. A formal demand will again be made at Clearfield and Beech creek mines shortly for an advance of 10 cents a ton.

The most astonishing results in healing wounds have been shown by Salvation Oil.

## PREHISTORIC GRAVEYARDS.

**A Valuable Discovery Made by an Ohio Surveyor.**

MILFORD, O., Oct. 15.—Upon Upper Stonelick creek, near here, McCowen, a surveyor, while engaged in laying off property, found a prehistoric cemetery of great extent, containing thousands of graves. W. K. Moorehead, curator of the state museum, opened some of them, and found an unprecedented number of human skeletons of very ancient date, along with implements, weapons, utensils, religious emblems in great variety and of diverse material, including some ornaments in gold and silver, as well as bronze. The find is regarded as a great acquisition to ethnological science.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Simon | Allegheny |
| Emma Burkhardt | Allegheny |
| Thomas Connell | Pittsburg |
| Ella Proctor | Pittsburg |
| Albert Adams | Sewickley |
| Mollie Feely | Sewickley |
| Wm. C. Gross | McKeesport |
| Nellie Hoarty | McKeesport |
| John Schmidt | Lower St. Clair township |
| Mary Pschnedel | Lower St. Clair township |
| William L. Lamm | Allegheny |
| Belle McCullough | Allegheny |
| James M. Hastings | Fayette township |
| Martha A. Hulings | Hoboken |
| William E. Fox | Pittsburg |
| Luella Cordeck | McGovern, Washington Co |
| Andrew Pius | Pittsburg |
| Rosalia Hanczyk | Pittsburg |
| Harvey Stenger | Walls |
| Sadie L. Walker | Pittsburg |
| Joseph W. Debold, Jr. | Pittsburg |
| Emma E. Boyd | Pittsburg |
| Joseph Gey | Pittsburg |
| Emma Zacharias | Pittsburg |
| Michael Iranco | Pittsburg |
| Elizabeth Babik | Pittsburg |
| J. B. Emanuel | Greenoak |
| Elizabeth Schmidt | Greenoak |
| Henry Zufort | New Kensington |
| Susan Ryan | New Kensington |
| James Martin | Allegheny |
| Mary J. Dunn | Pittsburg |
| John Lux | Pittsburg |
| Mary V. Keller | Knoxville |
| Geo. H. Callahan | Braddock |
| Mary G. Lynch | Braddock |
| C. P. Sanborn | Huntington, W. Va |
| Isabella Torrance | Braddock |
| J. G. Gallaher | McKees Rocks |
| Kathaarine Kennan | McKees Rocks |
| James G. Morris | Pittsburg |
| Mary B. Powell | Pittsburg |
| Charles Witte | Pittsburg |
| Margaret Bierlein | Pittsburg |
| Geo. D. Lilly | McKees Rocks |
| Lizzie E. Winder | Bellaire, O |
| Harry Fisher | Pittsburg |
| Kate Marks | Pittsburg |
| Harry Snee | Pittsburg |
| Carrie L. Cramer | Pittsburg |
| Louis F. Wagner | Braddock |
| Rose Durkin | Allegheny |
| David Davis | Pittsburg |
| Carrie Schriver | Pittsburg |
| Julius A. Doebler | Idlewood |
| Amelia Braum | Carnegie |
| Harry Burnes | Braddock |
| Mary Connor | Braddock |
| Isaac J. Davis | Shaler twp |
| Sophia Lang | Shaler twp |
| Benjamin A. Marks | Pittsburg |
| Annie Weckerle | Pittsburg |
| George D. Minshead | Pittsburg |
| Mabel A. Leech | Pittsburg |
| Alexander Stafford | Pittsburg |
| Margaret McRoberts Potts | Pittsburg |
| Joseph Bands | Tarentum |
| Eugenie Delean | Tarentum |
| Elery E. Cramer | West Deer twp |
| Sarah Ellen Wadsworth | West Deer twp |
| John Stawany | Pittsburg |
| Josephine Kalatle